

CHINESE

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

a. Elementary, Higher (High School and College)

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Jan. 29, 1938.

MR. WU YUNG-YANG GRADUATED FROM AERONAUTIC ENGINEERING

Mr. Y. Y. Wu after studying at the University of Indiana, came to Chicago Aeronautical University two years ago, specializing in aeronautic engineering. He graduated on the 27th of this month with an aeronautic engineering degree.

While studying here in Chicago, Mr. Wu has established a good record as having been both a president and secretary of the Chicago Chinese Aeronautic Student Association. Mr. Wu, we learn will return to China to serve our country.

CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 22, 1936.

MR. G. P. MOY LEAVES FOR CHINA AFTER GRADUATION

Mr. S. P. Moy, son of a local Chinese merchant, Mr. T. L. Moy, was graduated from the Armour Institute, school of electrical engineering, with an excellent record. He left Chicago yesterday on his way to China for a position in Shanghai or Canton.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times - Sept. 5, 1936

DR. SE MOY-YU VISITED CHICAGO

The famous Chinese doctor Miss M. Y. Se was born in Chiang-Si, China. She graduated from Michigan University Medical college in 1896. She returned to China soon after graduation and devoted all her life to Medicine. She has established hospitals and schools both in Shanghai and Chien-Chiang.

Results have been excellent.

A few days ago she arrived in Chicago on her tour of America. And last night she attended the Chicago Children's Memorial Hospital banquet for all Chicago woman doctors.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 8-9, 1935.

ESSENTIAL FACTORS IN THE NATIONALIZED EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Our ever-increasing associations with the foreign world are beginning to penetrate the foundation of our 6,000-year-old civilization, foreshadowing changes in the social and economic fabric, and in the traditional philosophy and ethical outlook of our people, of greater significance than the more dramatic changes in the political sphere.

Our virtually unchangeable independent ideals have, at long last, come to submit and to react to extraneous influences. We are beginning to realize that the stability of our age-old civilization has left us trailing behind the comparatively new nations. We are convinced that a momentous transformation must take its course. But little are we aware of the fact that there are no other influences that have done and will do more to unify the people, reconcile diverse points of view, eliminate provincial or state jealousies, set ideals for the people, and train leaders for the service of the state and the nation, than nationalized education.



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Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 8-9, 1935.

Indeed, modern industry and forms of government demand in the average citizen a higher standard of knowledge and training than formerly sufficed. Education aims at conserving and perfecting the life of the community, but that life is nothing other than the life of the individual. Education, then, is the determiner of a person's future.

A school, the generally recognized center of education, when its functions are properly performed, is a genuine society inspired by the best ideals of national character and therefore able to transmit to and confirm in its pupils the traits which enter into those ideals - ideals of the new and not of the old.

Whether or not a school is capable of performing its functions properly depends entirely upon the structure and organization of a nationalized educational system, a system which provides for all citizens the acquisition of individual development through the so called "public school education," an organization which possesses its distinctive feature in the replacement of



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Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 8-9, 1935.

the old conception, - in which schools corresponded mainly to social stratification, - by the idea that children of all classes should have an equal opportunity at a primary education designed to meet the needs of childhood, followed by a post-primary or secondary education adjusted to the needs of adolescence. Thus a young man is at last equipped with the common knowledge of his social and economic responsibilities and activities in his immediate community.

The so-called "public school education" has enabled the young man to weigh the difference between the primitive tendency of a community towards the complete subordination of an individual and the modern tendency towards the increasing valuation of individual life. Education, therefore, is indeed the stimulating factor in a child's - a youth's - a young man's ever-increasing realization of his individual valuation to his community, state and national government.

It is obvious, then, that the individuals or citizens make a country; educa-



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Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 8-9, 1935.

tion makes an individual; and, therefore, education makes a country.

It is no doubt easy to visualize and to realize the importance of education, primary, elementary, and public-to-a nation, but to establish and to perform a nationalized educational system is another question - it is difficult. I say it is difficult, especially in our country, because of its tremendously vast area, unstable political situation, inefficient transportation and communication, and lastly, lack of economic nationalism. But in view of these unquestionable obstacles our duty is to rouse the spirit of the people of the republic to perform the seemingly impossible in order to accomplish the indispensable.

Surely, we can recall what Dr. Sun Yat-Sen did for our country. Yes, he performed what the people of prior to 1911 thought was impossible. But in October, 1911, the nation witnessed the miraculous change - from an Imperialistic government of four millenium to the present day Republican government. I say, therefore, if there is will there is power.



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Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 8-9, 1935.

Knowing what is indispensable to our nation, let us all put forth the individual efforts in performing the impossible and the acquiring of the indispensable - the nationalization of educational system.

My personal opinion is that an efficient nationalized educational system must embody the following factors:

1. The organization of a board of education in town, city, county, state, and headed by the executive committee of the education department in the central government. Like a national government, the educational system must be efficiently organized and maintaining an absolute relationship between the sub-department and the central office.
2. Any educational fundamentals, reports, changes and functions must be opinioned by the national experts and then sanctioned by the national executive committee of the central education department before they are to be nationalized.



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Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 8-9, 1935.

3. Executive orders of the central office of the department of education must be strictly observed by the state, county, city and township boards. Any plans or schemes of specific changes and improvements of certain localities should be presented by the township board to its immediate superior who in turn will do likewise, which means, eventually, that the national executive committee of the educational department will directly supervise all changes and improvements in all localities - a system of efficient nationalization.

4. The state should be responsible in developing the middle class talent, and the national central office should be responsible in the making of all talented research workers and specialists.

5. All educational commissioners and staff members should be supported by the locality with the sanction of the national central office. In case of financial insufficiency or over-appropriation for such a program, the central office should see to the balance.



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Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 4-9, 1935.

6. Elementary and middle school operations should be financed by the city and state, and the national central office should finance educational institutions beyond the middle school - such as colleges and technical institutions, etc.

In case a city or a state is unable to raise sufficient funds for its own elementary and middle school expenditures, the central office will, naturally, supplement the balance.

7. Experimentation in the field of educational functions is very essential. Each locality or township should be allowed the opportunity, without national interference, for educational experimentations which, of course, must not go beyond the central office educational fundamentals. This opportunity will naturally encourage unlimited progress and expansion in all localities.

8. If a town or a city is unable to establish its elementary and middle school, or such operation may involve more than one town or city, then the



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Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 8-9, 1935.

state should take the full responsibility.

If educational functions should involve more than one state, the operation automatically becomes a national central office problem.

In other words, the national executive council of the educational central office should always be the basic foundation in all educational enterprises - giving, however, all chances possible to staff members of each locality throughout the nation for a maximum exercise of initiative in supplying the exact need of their own locality.

If we can consider thoroughly the above factors in the nationalization of our educational system, I am sure the result will not be far from what has been accomplished by this country.

In promoting such a program may I say that we who are abroad, especially in this country, should assume the leadership. The reason is because we are



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Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 8-9, 1935.

living in a country with a perfect educational system, a country which has achieved more during the past century than any other nation in the world, due largely if not totally, to its efficient educational system. We who realize the important part education is playing in national standing, should, therefore, do our utmost in promoting and advancing the efficient nationalization of our educational system.

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CHINESE



Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 5, 1935.

EDUCATION IN HOME AND SCHOOL

The power of a nation depends upon the qualification of its citizens; the qualification of a citizen depends upon the education of the individual; and education is indeed, the most influential factor in the existence of a nation.

Education may well be divided into two distinctive classes, they are school education and home education. The latter is generally termed "home-training" and is fundamentally most important as it deals with the most plastic years of a human being. In fact, home-training is so important that it guides and sometimes determines our future. Upon the shoulders of our parents, then, rests the vital responsibility of home-training.

Parents, who are ready to **undertake** the difficult task of raising children, should first of all, realize that their children are born innocent, and they must see to it that their innocence is not jeopardized by ignorance.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 5, 1935.

The innocent children are born with the instinct of imitation and learn through their senses of hearing and seeing. They know not right from wrong, nor wrong from right. Whatever they see, they do; whatever they hear, they say. It is, therefore, important that good parents watch their own conversation and actions. If the parents, unfortunately, should possess some undesirable habits, they should refrain from indulging in them in the presence of their alert children, because rarely do the children have habits which they have not acquired from their parents. Fortunate indeed are parents, to have the privilege to play such an important role in the life of the next generation! But how delicate, how important, and how difficult, is their task! Unfortunately because parents are unable to perform such a task, we have our wide national illiteracy.

Besides home-training then, is the equally important school education. We, undoubtedly, know that the responsibility rests with the teachers and instructors.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 5, 1935.

The teachers' responsibility should not be a mere scholastic achievement but should rather be the character formation of the students. We regret to admit again that the lack of a nation-wide educational system and the ignorance on the part of our teachers as to their real duty is the second of the two predominant factors in our national illiteracy.

Our corruptive educational system of the Chin Dynasty need no further expression of **opinions** as we all are more or less acquainted with it. But the so-called modern educational system of today is what we are concerned with. It is a pity that a good percentage of our modern teachers have neglected their fundamental duty of character building. In fact, teachers who live the lives of play-boys have become numerous. And there are teachers who are so involved in politics that they can practically call their schools political centers. No doubt, these vices and hobbies are but personal characteristics, but they are of such an import to the future of the students that we who are interested in our children's welfare must take immediate action.

Chinese Daily Times. Mar. 5, 1935.

The responsibility of the parents in the homes and of the teachers in the schools is clear to us. No doubt, we are away from our homeland but if we perform our duties here in our Chicago Chinese community efficiently we shall soon find our children playing an important part in the development of our national life.

Parents who are interested in our national welfare should pay immediate attention to the home-training of their children. And to the teachers may we suggest that they should refrain from political activities and be molders of character as well as teachers of learning. With the fullest cooperation of all concerned, we are sure, our country will soon be one of the strongest in the world.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

a. Elementary, Higher (High School and College)

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 29, 1937.

OPENING OF A CHINESE SCHOOL BY THE CHINESE CHURCH

A meeting of Board of Directors of the Vocal Chinese Christian Association was held yesterday. They have decided upon establishing a Chinese School, engaging Mr. H. P. Chiao as teacher-principal, and Miss H. F. Wang as teacher. Both Miss Wang and Mr. Chiao have had many years of teaching experience in San Francisco.

Friday, October 1st, is set as the opening date of the school.

We urge therefore, that all fathers of our fellow countrymen who are interested in their children's education to come in and register this week. The hours of registration will be six to eight P.M. every day. The address of the school is The Chinese Church, located at 23rd and Wentworth Avenue.

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CHINESE

The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 5, 1878, 8:3.

CHINESE SUNDAY-SCHOOL

Ah Ching Yuen, the aristocrat, wore a black satin jacket, a straw hat jauntily tipped on one side of his head, and new felt shoes, which made no sound as he proudly trod across the floor. Lo Bo, being only a hired man on moderate wages, could not be expected to "rag out" very well, but he was neat if not gaudy. Ah Sam Chong, Fong Sang, Low Lee, R. Gin, and the rest of the fourteen Celestials who were present at the banquet (there are twenty-one who actually belong to the Sunday-school) were arrayed in much the same scale of splendor as Lo Bo.

It is now two months since the Chinese Sunday-school was started in an upper room of Farwell Hall, and already it has attained a place among the prominent religious institutions of the city. An eccentric man with a queer history, David D. Jones, was the founder of it.

It was a great day for the Chinese - yesterday. The pupils of the Sunday-school had extended a formal invitation to their teachers to participate in a banquet at the close of the regular exercises.

The regular Sunday-school exercises were gone through as usual. A peculiarity of

The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 5, 1878, 8:3.

this Sunday-school is that there is a teacher for every pupil. Most of the teachers are ladies. The teaching is necessarily simple in its scope, as few of the almond-eyed scholars can speak English.

These Chinese are said to be extremely grateful for the attention shown them by the "Melican" ladies, and have manifested their gratitude by making them several choice presents. One of the ladies was recently presented with an elegant and costly silk and ivory fan imported from China, and another has been notified that there is a pair of shoes coming for her all the way from that far-off shore. Evidently the "Heathen Chinees" of this city is either exceptionally good or else he has been misrepresented on the Pacific slope.

1. ATTITUDES

A. Education

3. Adult Education

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Jan. 27, 1938.

A BULLETIN FROM THE CHICAGO CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEV-
OLENT ASSOCIATION

The Chinese adult school sponsored by this association is at last ready for commencement.

We have engaged Mr. C. S. Chang and Miss I. T. Yi to instruct the various classes.

The commencement date will be February 14th, 1938.

We learn that Mr. Chang is a graduate of Kuo-min university in China and was on the staff of the Canton State Normal School. He has been a student on the Stanford university.

Miss Yi is a graduate from Chung-San University in China and now

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Jan. 27, 1938.

a student at the Chicago University doing research work. She was formerly a senior high teacher at Canton State Normal for girls.

Both Mr. Chang and Miss Yi have had excellent scholarship and rich educational experiences.

Those who desire to learn should register early in order to avoid possible exclusion from the limited number acceptable.

Registration office will be the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. It is open from 3 P.M. to 10 P.M. every day. Registration will end on February 2, 1938.

There will be no tuition fee except 50 cents a month per student for class expenses.

Jan. 26, 1938

1. Attitudes

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

a. Marriage

Chinese Daily Times, Dec. 5, 1936.

THE WEDDING CEREMONY OF MISS C S LI AND MR. S T WU

Mr. S. T. Wu, son of Mr. S. C. Wu a leading Chinese merchant and proprietor of the Sing Sing and Company, was married to **Miss** C. S. Li yesterday morning. Instead of a traditional Chinese wedding the couple went through a simple Americanized ceremony.

Following the ceremony, however was the traditional Chinese custom of lavish entertainment in the form of banquets. All Chicago leading Chinese merchants and relatives numbering at around 300 were entertained at the Hwa-Ying-Low. We understand that there will be another banquet to-morrow (Sunday) entertaining Mr. Wu's Chinese friends who are in the laundry business.

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CHINESE

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Chinese Daily Times, Aug. 15, 1935.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY OF MR. PANG AND MISS JONG.

Mr. F. L. Pang, a Mississippi Chinese merchant, and Mr. C. J. Jong's daughter Miss F. J. Jong were married yesterday at 2 P. M. The wedding ceremony took place at a local hotel on 23rd. Street. It was a grand ceremony with Chinese music. There were over two hundred Chinese and American friends present at the ceremony. Indeed it set a record for Chicago Chinese marriages. Refreshments were served after the ceremony, and it was certainly a joyful occasion.

All gifts from the bride's relatives and friends were exhibited in the bride's chamber. Most of them were expensive and precious. A banquet of twenty some tables at the Hwayin Restaurant was ready at 5:30 p. m. for all relatives and friends present.

Chinese Daily Times, Aug. 13, 1935.

At the conclusion of the banquet Mr. C. H. Pang related a brief biography of the **bridegroom** and his engagement experience. He was followed with speeches by Mr. K. L. Lee, president of the Chinese Consolidated Association; Mr. C. S. Chen, president of the On Leong Chinese Merchants Association; Mr. L. F. Chen, editor in chief of the Chinese Daily Times; and Mr. Y. F. Cho, editor in chief of the San Min Morning Paper. They all spoke of good fortune and offered tremendous applause. The banquet lasted until after 8:00 P. M. It was certainly a flourishing occasion.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

4. Religious

Customs and Practices

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 22, 1937.

NOTICE OF THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF MR. FRANK MOY

In order to console the eminent, patriotic and heroic spirit of the deceased, , we ask all Chinese organizations and fellow-sojourners who intend to send funeral scrolls, flowers, odes and elegies, to send them as early as possible to our office of funeral ceremonies, because we want plenty of time to make the proper arrangements before the services. It will take place on Sept. 30th, 1937 at 8:30 P. M. at the Chinese Presbyterian church.

By- The Chicago Chinese Consulate
The Chicago Chinese Association
The Chicago Chinese Civilian Relief
Association

The ceremony office address is-
Chinese C.E. Association
2249 Wentworth Avenue
Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 17, 1893.

CHINESE NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION

Chinatown kept open house yesterday. It was the Chinese New Year as well as the Emperor's birthday, and South Clark Street was the scene of Celestial festivities. Every Chinaman was a host, and rice wine, cigars, and bon bons were free to all.

The gifts were in the form of cash. Every one intending to call provided himself with a supply of silver coins - quarters, halves and dollars - and did them up neatly in red paper. When rice wine, cigars, and dainties were served he quietly deposited in the center of the table his gift of cash. It was a day of incessant eating, drinking, and handshaking.

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CHINESE

Chicago Tribune, Jan. 30, 1892, 7:4.

CELEBRATION OF CHINESE NEW YEAR'S

Incense was burned, wine was drunk, and peans were sung in honor of the great Chinese Joss by hundreds of his Chicago worshippers yesterday. It was their New Year's day, the anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the present ruler of the Chinese Empire, and every one of the hundreds of Mongolians in Chicago was out in holiday attire. All work was suspended, and the scores of dingy, dark basement laundries were lit up for the first time in a year. The walls and windows were decorated with bright colored papers inscribed with words of praise to Joss and the Emperor. In most cases temporary altars were erected, and thanks offerings of flesh and fruit were burned with myrrh and frankincense and aloes, according to a custom said to have been established a thousand years before the Christian era.

The center of pagan worship in Chicago was on Clark Street, near Harrison. Hundreds of Americans flocked thither to see the display at Hip Lung Hotel and the Bow Wo Fung drug store.

The Chinese grocery which occupies the first floor was cleared of all merchandise, and the place was fitted up to represent a Joss house. From the ceiling were hung numerous highly-colored rice paper banners. In the rear and above the image of

Chicago Tribune, Jan. 30, 1892, 7:4.

Joss were thirteen of them, inscribed in gilt with the thirteen Chinese classics, the work of Kien-loong, an Emperor of great wisdom, who has rested in his grave hundreds of years. Along the north wall were the five virtues handed down by Confucius. They are benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge, and faith. Beneath a portrait of Confucius were the words he is said to have uttered on his deathbed: "The great mountain is broken. The strong beam is thrown down, and the wise man is decayed."

On a large table in front of the image of Joss were the bronze vessels in which sweet smelling spices were burning. Artistically arranged about these were offerings of Chinese sweet meats, chicken, and roast pig. In a comfortable room on the second floor was Mrs. May Chung Hoy, wife of one of the three brothers who own the hotel. On her lap was little May Fook Kan, who was christened with pagan pomp and ceremony several months ago. Her costume differed little from that of her husband. Her blouse was of heavy, light blue silk with pink sleeves, and her limbs were incased in wide legged trousers of purple silk. Gold rings at least six inches in circumference adorned her ears, and around her neck was a heavy gold band. Her hair was combed straight back from her forehead and wound in an odd coil at the back of her head. The coil could scarcely be seen for the gold and turquoise

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CHINESE

Chicago Tribune, Jan. 30, 1892, 7:4.

ornaments which adorned her. The chubby legs and arms of the son of May Chung Hoy were loaded with gold bracelets, and on his head was a quaint silk cap covered with metal ornaments, which jingled every time the baby moved. His dress was of light purple silk, with long flowing sleeves.

In the evening a banquet was served; all of Chinese preparation. During the banquet a Chinese orchestra composed of thirteen pieces played.

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 10, 1891.

FEAST DEAD CHINAMEN

Fourteen carriages containing four Chinamen each rolled into the entrance of Rosehill Cemetery at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a little later three street car loads of former residents of the Celestial Empire arrived and joined their countrymen. At first the cemetery officials wondered what their visit meant but later on were informed that the Chinamen had come to feed their dead.

Little time was lost getting to the plot of ground belonging to the Chinese and almost instantly Hip Lung, their wealthy leader, was surrounded by his friends and after a few words in his native tongue the entire party was engaged in placing all kind of edibles upon the grave. Meats, breads, vegetables, and queer dishes, familiar only to these strange people, were scattered in profusion. While it was all going on a large caldron containing consecrated paper made of an imported punk that had been prepared by the chief religion officer of China, produced a dense smoke, as it was arranged to burn slowly.

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 10, 1891.

The strange gesticulations and seemingly funny antics cut by the officiating people were extremely interesting to the few white people present. Many thought the pigtails were dedicating their new monument and in order to learn whether or not this had been done Hip Lung was questioned. "It is not a dedication of the monument", said he. It is our custom of feeding the dead. We will not dedicate the monument until next Sunday. We feed our dead today, tonight we feed some of our living - the laundry men".

In the evening there was a feast at Hip Lung's store 323 South Clark Street. The sidewalk was crowded with Chinese from every part of Chicago, all awaiting the sound of the gong - the tocsin of feast. At 7:30 P. M. the large dining hall on the second floor of Lung's building was ablaze, and the Laundrymen of Chicago enjoyed a banquet such as was never seen or tasted here before. It was given because a nephew had been born to Hip Lung.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 11, 1880.

AN SIN'S NEW YEAR. HE STILL KEEPS IT UP

To adopt that peculiar figure of speech, known as the Irish bull, it may be stated that the Chinese New-Year's Day lasts a whole week. The festive proceedings which Chicago's Mongolian inhabitants inaugurated Monday were sustained with but slight abatement yesterday. Visits were exchanged, and the mails from afar brought mementoes of distant friends in the shape of red visiting cards, of which large collections were to be seen in some of the laundries.

There are certain religious observances connected with the Chinese New-Year week which some few of the Chinese residents are following strictly, though the bulk of them seem to disregard them entirely. One of these is the burning every morning of certain sheets of brownish paper, upon one side of which is a surface of gold, a similar embellishment of silver being on the other side. Then there are tapers, long slender reed like affairs, which smolder slowly, whose destruction by fire is supposed to have an especially satisfactory effect upon the deity which presides over Mongolian destinies.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 11, 1880.

Notwithstanding the demands made upon their time by the special requirements of the season, a large proportion of the almond-eyed laundrymen yesterday devoted themselves to putting a slimy gloss upon the bosoms and cuffs of American gentlemen's linen, excusing themselves for so doing by urging that their patrons were able to crowd their New-Year's visiting into one day, and hence had a right to expect them to do the same.

During the remainder of this week the fun will be kept up in a quiet way, but next Sunday it is intended to have a mighty gathering of Celestials. There is to be a dinner with Chinese delicacies intermingling on the same board with turkey, roast beef, wine, lager beer and other American institutions, and after the good things **have** been disposed of there are to be speech-making, music, card-playing (Bill Nye excluded), and other forms of jollity and enjoyment. The only trouble is that when a Chinaman is asked where the entertainment is to come off, his face brightens up with an Ah Sin smile, and he claims that he does not know anything further about it, with an expression of innocence that is most surprising.

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CHINESE

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 11, 1880.

At the same time he is acquainted with the full particulars but, being given to exclusiveness, he feigns ignorance so as to preclude the possible presence of a newspaper man. This banquet will wind up the New Year's enjoyments of Chicago's Chinese population.

C. Own and
Other
National or Language
Groups

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 25, 1937.

A CONTRIBUTION

A small town American lawyer named Edwin Hawes, Jr., called our Chicago vice-consul by long distance telephone, eighty miles from here, pledging a contribution of \$50.00, which he explained definitely was for our government.

Consul Tang received the check and the next day it was forwarded to the New York branch of the Bank of China.

Such a deed is certainly worthy of respect.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 28, 1937.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM A READER TO THE CHINESE PUBLIC

Edwin C. Hill, a news commentator on the Lucky Strike Cigarette Program, is well known to radio listeners. He is undoubtedly popular but may I say, he is rather untactful as a radio news commentator of a neutral country.

The bombing of the Shanghai International Settlement on the 23rd of this month, an incident fatal to a number of Americans, was unquestionably an important matter. All the newspapers and radio news reporters made known the fact that the Japanese were responsible for the bombing. Commentator Edwin C. Hill was the only one who insisted that the bombing was done by our side. He also remarked that, it was just as easy for the Japanese to war against the Chinese as "cutting butter with a red hot knife." Such unreasonable and uncalled for remarks on a public radio program is, indeed, more than I, a Chinese, can bear.

For the benefit of my fellow countrymen I am asking the San Min News to publish this letter. I am suggesting, also, that some individual or organization should represent us in complaining to the Lucky Strike Cigarette Company for its commentator's unjust attitude, and to warn Mr. Hill that hereafter all his broadcasts on Sino-Japanese situations should be impartial. And if he should continue his par-

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 28, 1937.

tial attitude persistently, the step we, as Chinese, must take, then, is to refuse to smoke Lucky Strike Cigarettes.

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 28, 1937.

tial attitude persistently, the step we, as Chinese, must take, then, is to refuse to smoke Lucky Strike Cigarettes.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, May 29, 1936.

REJECTION OF JAPANESE APPLICANT FOR BUSINESS AD IN THIS PAPER

A certain local Japanese restaurant owner applied for an ad in our paper yesterday. The ad was to notify any Chinese who might be interested in buying his restaurant, as he is returning to Japan. He emphasized the fact that the deal should not be known to other Japanese, etc. Now, if he is a Japanese, then he is certainly a traitor.

But this paper has always upheld the policy of boycotting Japanese goods and executing no economic relationships with them. And because of this policy, we refused to accept the applicant's ad.

Chicago Tribune, May 17, 1893.

AFFIRMATION OF THE GEARY LAW

There was no visible worry on the faces of the Chinese residents of South Clark Street yesterday in consequence of the Supreme Court's affirmation of the constitutionality of the Geary Law. The news of the court's action was heard in the Chinese colony a few hours after the decision was announced.

Charley Key, a Chinaman who runs a cigar factory in the heart of the Chinese colony, and who speaks excellent English, said yesterday that so far as he could learn there was nothing like a panic among the Chinese. "I don't know whether they understand it fully, I did all I could to induce them to register", said he. "What they propose to do, I don't know. There has been no meeting called that I know of. I guess they are waiting for further advice".

There are 3,500 Chinamen in Internal Revenue Collector Mamer's district, he estimates. About 950 of them have complied with the law and registered. There are, it is stated, fourteen different "factions" of Chinese in this city.

Chicago Tribune, May 17, 1893.

All are to a great extent influenced by the Six Companies. "The Six Companies sent out circulars some weeks ago advising their countrymen not to register", said an official in the Custom House whose duties bring him into daily contact with the Chinese. "The Six Companies told them that the law would be decided unconstitutional and they believed it.

Collector Mamer says that no Chinaman had called at his office for the purpose of registration for a couple of weeks preceeding May 5, A few called on May 6. "The department at Washington, a short time ago, directed us to hold the law in obeyance", said Mr. Mamer. "We have received no communication since. The law can be enforced without particular trouble. The fact that funds may not be immediately available for deporting Chinese laborers, as I understand it, would not necessarily stop the operation of the law. The business of a government department does not come to a stop because of lack of money. Money is taken from another fund, and the deficiency made up by act of Congress".

I C

CHINESE

Chicago Tribune, Sept. 13, 1892, 3:2.

The orders recently issued in San Francisco by the Chinese Six companies that no Chinaman shall take out government certificates of residence will be obeyed generally by Chicago Chinamen. Not one Chinaman has been near the Internal Revenue Office since the certificates were received from Washington.

I C

CHINESE

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 3, 1890.

CHINAMEN FEAR PERSECUTION

Over sixty Chinamen have sold their laundries in this city, packed up their "layouts" and left in a body for Hongkong by way of British-Columbia late this evening, and a still larger company of laundrymen will, it is said, soon follow them. The reason of this sudden exodus is said to be fear of persecution from the association of white laundrymen, whose lately "formed plan of campaign," is directed against them.

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 21, 1876.

THE BAPTISTS

The Reverend J. W. Icenberg, from the Committee on Home Missions, read the following report:

We recognize with gratitude what God has done through our Home Mission Society during the past years of its history, and we recognize the obligations and responsibilities resting upon us as we enter the new century of our country's history, to press forward to the realization of our motto, "North America for Christ".

THE CHINESE

The Reverend R. R. Coon, offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the immigration of the Chinese to this country the way has been opened for a free social and intellectual intercourse between them and the people of the United States, calculated to develop free and fraternal relations between the two nations; and,

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 21, 1876.

Whereas, There has been fostered and organized a strong opposition to this movement, especially along the Pacific Coast, contrary, as we believe, to the plighted faith of this Republic; therefore,

Resolved, That we hail the present opening as particularly affording a grand and auspicious opportunity to the Christian people of this country for the evangelization of the Mongolian race in our own country.

Resolved, That it is peculiarly fitting for us as a denomination- identified as we are, in spirit and history, with the free institutions of this nation- to give full and distinct utterance to the sentiment of a common brotherhood in regard to the Chinese, by welcoming them to our land, our charities, and our sanctuaries.

Resolved, That we recognize in this movement a solemn call, addressed to us in the Providence of God to consider well our Christian obligations to the Chinese, and if possible, in cooperation with our brethren, early to inaugurate some plan to bring them under the influence of the Gospel.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

2. Part Played by Social and Political Societies

I F 2
II D 1
III B 2

CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 5, 1936.

TUNG-YUEN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (AN ASSOCIATION FOR ALL AMERICAN-BORN AND
NATURALIZED CHINESE)- THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

November 3rd, is the American presidential election day, a day in which all American citizens will enjoy and exercise their individual rights as citizens. Such privileges and rights are, however, not valid unless voters are registered.

In behalf of all members of this Association and fellow countrymen who are citizens of this country, this Association is pleading for participation of all eligible voters.

Do not forfeit your rights and privileges of a citizen, but show to the Westerners that we are just as good and as active if not more so than they.

The dead line for registration is October 6th. You should register at the nearest office to your residence. All information will be available at this Association to all those who are not familiar with the registration and voting procedures.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

I F 4
I C

CHINESE

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 16, 1893.

WONG CHIN FOC THINKS KERN OPPOSED TO HIS FAMILY

Chinatown is embroiled in a bitter factional strife between two of its leading families, and Wong Chin Foo, the leader of the Wong faction in its prosecution of the Moy faction, has declared open hostility against State's Attorney Kern. The reason he gives is, that in his opinion, he cannot obtain justice through Mr. Kern in the case of Wong Aloy, in whose interests he came from New York. The fight grew out of an assault which was made upon Wong Aloy, a Chinese student at Evanston, by Moy Toi Nye and Ung Yok the night of March 29 last in front of 307 South Clark Street. The assailants were arrested and placed under a \$2,000 bond by Justice Clemon. The prosecution was represented by Attorney John B. Strassburger, who had taken an interest in Wong Aloy and who now harbors him at his home, where the Chinaman is still confined in bed as a consequence of the injuries received.

The Wong family, however, believed that a more vigorous prosecution would be made if their side of the case could be presented in court by an English speaking Chinaman and after holding a consultation telegraphed to Wong Chin Foo to come and assist in the prosecution. Wong Chin Foo arrived in Chicago on April 2 in response to this call.

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 16, 1893.

Among the first things which Wong Chin Foo advised was the rearrest of the assailants, which was effected. Their bond was raised to \$12,000. The bondsmen of Moy Toi Nye and Ung Yok were Hip Lung, whose real name is Moy Choong Few, and Sam Moy. Between these two men, who represent the Moy family and Wong Chin Foo, who represents the Wong family, is the bitter fight. It is openly asserted by Wong Chin Foo that he is unable to secure justice from State's Attorney Kern and that it is impossible for any Chinaman in the city of Chicago who is not friendly to the Moy family to obtain justice through him. In corroboration, as he thought, of this statement Wong Chin Foo, who speaks unusually good English, told the following story yesterday to a reporter of the Tribune:

"State's Attorney Kern sent word to Inspector Koch of the Harrison Street Station last Friday morning that he wanted to see me at his office. As soon as I was notified by the Inspector, I hired a cab and drove to Mr. Kern's office in company with two detectives from the Central Station, whom I took along as witnesses. On our arrival there I was asked to step into Mr. Kern's private office alone. As soon as the door was closed and we were alone, Mr. Kern dropped into a chair, crossed his legs upon the table and turning suddenly toward me, began the following conversation. 'I know you,' he said. "'I am glad that I need no introduction, then,'" I replied.

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 16, 1893.

'You have come to Chicago to make trouble. You are a fomenter of trouble and a disturber of the peace among Chinamen.' I was amazed and said: "'I guess you have mistaken the man.'" 'No,' he replied, 'I know you through previous disturbances that have taken place in the city. You came here a few years ago and created dissention among the Chinamen.' "'It is true,'" I replied, "'that I came here a few years ago, but it was for the purpose of quelling a disturbance among my countrymen and in this task I succeeded.'" 'I have my information from Sam Moy,' said Mr. Kern, 'who is a resident of Chicago and I prefer his testimony to yours. Moreover I want you to understand that if you prosecute Sam Moy or Hip Lung you prosecute me. Those men are my friends and in no case will I prosecute them.' "'When the Chinamen told me,'" I replied, "'that whatever Sam Moy or Hip Lung did they were all right with the State's Attorney, I did not believe them.'" 'You may believe them. It is true,' said Mr. Kern. "'Very well then,'" I replied, "'I will drop Hip Lung and Sam Moy and will fight you. I have fought the New York police and other formidable opponents in the attempt to secure justice for my countrymen and I do not shrink from this conflict. My life is dedicated to the cause of securing them justice and if I loose it in the attempt it will be an honorable death.'"

John B. Strassburger, the Attorney for Wong Aloy said to a reporter of the Tribune:

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 16, 1893.

"I went to Mr. Kern and sought his assistance in prosecuting this case. The grand jury was in session and the request might very properly, as it seems to me, have been granted. Mr. Kern refused it and made no secret of the fact that Sam Moy and Hio Lung were his friends, although he did not base his refusal on those grounds. While I have no proof I feel morally certain that Judge Longenerker would have granted my request."

State's Attorney made the following explanation to a reporter of the Tribune yesterday of the interview with Wong Chin Foo: "In my opinion Wong Chin Foo is an adventurer. He came to Chicago at this time, I think, for the purpose of stirring up a quarrel among the Chinamen, that he may reap benefit from it. I understand from Hip Lung, whom I have known for a number of years as a prosperous merchant and peaceful man, that he is considered a professional mischief-maker, who travels about among his people in an ostensibly, self-sacrificing manner for his personal profit. I think, I understand Chinamen thoroughly, and believing that Wong Chin Foo had come here to create trouble in Chinatown, I thought the surest way of averting it would be to read the riot act to him. Accordingly I unfolded my plan to Inspector Koch and sent word through him to Wong Chin Foo that I wished to see him here. When he came I talked to him rather savagely and gave him plainly to

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 16, 1893.

understand, that he might look for no help through this department in stirring up trouble which threatened the city's peace. In doing this I performed what I believed to be my duty. To Mr. Strassburger I said that a precedent had been established in this office, that no criminals except fugitives from justice should be presented until they had obtained a preliminary hearing and were duly bound over to the grand jury. I told Wong Chin Foo if it had been a white man in the case he would have been fined \$25 and the case disposed of long ago. They are making a trivial matter the excuse for a bitter factional fight.

Hip Lung was seen yesterday and said that he was told that Wong Chin Foo had held a meeting of the Wong family and advised the members to raise \$600 to be given to any man who would kill him, (Hip Lung), and also that Wong Chin Foo had agreed to withdraw the prosecution provided that the Moy family would pay him \$500.

Wong Chin Foo pronounces both of these statements false and absurd and declares that since his arrival in the city he has not been without a body guard for a moment, one of whom is a detective from Chicago Central Station. He asserts that Hip Lung or Moy Choong Few, as his correct name is, has gained his ascendancy over the Chinamen of Chicago through his position as treasurer and manager of the Hip

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CHINESE

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 16, 1893.

Lung company, which has houses in San Francisco and Hongkong, China. The term "Hip Lung" means "united prosperity," he asserts and the company is owned by the Moy family.

Wong Chin Foo says that he thinks that the financial power of this institution is the secret of its influence over civil courts. He says that Hip Lung himself is financially crippled through sending \$8,000 a few months ago for the aid of his correspondents in Canada, who got into trouble by smuggling Chinamen into the United States. He states that the Moy family has about five hundred members in Chicago, while the Wong family numbers about fifty. Hip Lung says that his own family has two hundred representatives in the city while the Wong family has about one hundred and fifty.

Wong Chin Foo is one of the best educated Chinamen in America and a writer of some repute. He is a contributor to several leading journals and is the author of an article on the drama of China, printed on page thirty-three of this issue of the Tribune.

I. ATTITUDES

H. Social

Problems

and Social Legislation

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 13, 1881.

NATURALIZING CHINAMEN

Wong Ching Foo yesterday afternoon led a delegation of his fellow-countrymen over to the Criminal Court for the purpose of making citizens of them, but did not succeed to any great extent. They gave their names as Moy Yee, Moy Sam, and Moy Hong Kee, and their leader commenced operations by halting at the clerk's office and having the latter declare his intention to become a citizen. This was very simple, from the fact that when he came to this country he was over age, and was soon attended to, there being no law against any on making such a declaration. But with the others the situation was different. They had come here under 10 years of age, and had to go to the court direct and without any preliminaries.

It was something unusual to see such a procession file into the court-room, and all eyes were upon them as they presented themselves before Judge Moran and asked his attention.

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1881.

The wheels of justice stopped for a moment, and Foo made known his mission in tolerable English and passed to the Judge the necessary petition, as he thought to make full-fledged citizens of his companions. Such an application was new to his Honor, and, the authorities differing upon the power of the Courts to confer the rights of citizenship upon Chinamen, he scanned the paper hastily and proceeded to make the necessary examination in such cases. Foo acted as the interpreter. They testified to having come here under age, etc., and upon being asked what they thought of our institutions one responded that he liked the country better than he did China, and the other that he "liked America's peculiarities very much", which sent a laugh around the room.

Judge Moran finally told them that he would take their applications under advisement, and asked them to call again in about a week and he would pass upon the case.

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1881.

The question of the power of Courts in such cases is a constitutional one, and there have been numerous decisions both pro and con. In the United States Court of San Francisco, some time ago, it was decided that a Chinaman could not become a citizen, and prior to this, a New York, Judge had passed upon the same question and come to the same conclusion. The question is not a new one in this city, for it has arisen before, and whether Chinamen can or cannot be made citizens, the fact is that more than one of our basement laundries almond-eyed individuals armed with just as much power as any other voting individual has who came here from abroad before reaching age.

There are said to be at least two such "citizens", and Judge Gary is credited with having given them their papers several years ago.

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 17, 1881.

CHINESE CLUB

Wong Ching Foo called on the Mayor yesterday and tried to induce him to order the police to let No. 103 West Madison Street alone. There is a grocery at this place, the rear part being a gambling-saloon, where the Celestials play "pokee" and smoke opium. Foo told his Honor that the Chinamen met there, not to play cards to win money, but to hear the news and amuse themselves. It was sort of a club, and while there was some gambling, the sums staked were very small, and the winnings were spent in the grocery for confectionery. Some of the habitues smoked opium, and it was a shame and dangerous to them to take their pipes away, as the police had done when they made the raid Tuesday night.

The Mayor did not promise for anything. He, however, instructed Superintendent McGarigle to investigate the matter. So it is likely that the Chinaman's Club will not be interfered with hereafter.

I. ATTITUDES

J. Interpretation of American History

I J
III H

CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Apr. 16, 1938.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CHINA - PAST - PRESENT - FUTURE - By Bok-Wo Lem

The United States started trading with China soon after the American Revolution, sending its sailing vessels (historically termed "China Clippers") down around Cape Horn on the long and hazardous route to Canton. This trading has continued amicably and prosperously for over 150 years and the adventurous Yankee sailors are commemorated in modern counterpart by the new trans-Pacific flying boats of the Pan-American Airline called the "China Clipper."

Thus, over this long period of time and until the present, the trade between China and the United States has amounted to billions of dollars.

At the turn of the present century, the year of 1900 witnessed the Boxer Rebellion in China, and the subsequent encroachment by foreign powers of Chinese territory into "spheres of influence." The United States championed the "Open Door" policy to protect China's territorial integrity in the interest of moral right and to maintain a free state of commercial trading.

San Min Morning Paper, Apr. 14, 1938.

The "Open Door " policy has allowed all nations to benefit by trade with China through commercial progressiveness and ability but not through means of compulsion or coercion.

To show what political and commercial friendship exists between China and the United States, figures taken from the China Year Book of 1936 show that during the years 1934 to 1936 inclusive, the United States exports to China amounted to 271 millions of dollars in 1934, 175 millions in 1935, 186 millions in 1936. Imports from China amounted to 94 millions in 1934, 136 millions in 1935, 186 millions in 1936. The value in percentage of the trade with China was over 26% of all China's imports in 1934, 19% in 1935, and nearly 30% in 1936. Thus in the whole year of 1936 the total trade between the two countries was over 370 million dollars. This is a greater amount than China's trade with Japan, Great Britain or Germany.

Nations in this modern world must depend upon international trade for everyday existence and no one nation can be industrially and economically self-sufficient.

San Min Morning Paper, Apr. 16, 1938.

The more developed industrially a nation becomes, the more variety of goods that nation requires in consumption. The motor car is illustrative of this fact. The products of 57 nations are needed in its manufacture, of which China contributes tung oil for paints, tung-sten for steel, mohair for upholstery and other products.

China's purchases from the United States are principally machinery, metal manufactures, automobiles and trucks, airplanes, raw cotton, cereals and flour, paper and wood pulp, timber and chemicals. The principal goods that China sells to the United States are tung oil, raw silk, tea, eggs and egg products, furs and skins, bristles, tungsten, and antimony. Thus the trade between these two nations has grown immensely in value and **variety** of goods since the early beginnings of the Yankee traders with their **comparatively** few items of commerce then common.

The Chairman of the United States Economic Mission to China in 1935, the Honorable W. Camaron Forbes made the following remark upon his return to this country.

San Min Morning Paper, Apr. 16, 1938.

"Our Economic Mission came away profoundly impressed with the importance and significance of the new movement, what they in China called the 'New Life.' China under a new and spirited ruler is being unified and, with the new means of communication now under development and well advanced toward an effective instrumentality, has **already** achieved a **cohesion** that few even of the Americans cognizant of Chinese trade and problems appreciate, which in my opinion cannot fail to revolutionize business and trade in China, once the facilities **now** available become used to anything near their potentialities."

In 1935 over 50,000 miles of graded and surfaced highways were open to vehicular traffic connecting the more important provinces and civic centers in China. Over 60,000 miles were constructed in 1936. The national economic program includes the five year plan for the construction of railways, an average of 1700 kilometers a year or a total of 8,500 **kilometers** in all. 1936 witnessed the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway connecting the nation from South to the North. As evidence of the great strides in railway construction, imports of railway materials increased from 65 million (American gold) dollars in 1932, 10 millions in 1934, to nearly 20 millions in 1936. Purchases were made from the United States but Great Britain was the leading supplier due to credit facilities.

San Min Morning Paper, Apr. 16, 1938.

During 1936 progress was made in the stabilization and unification of currency, a benefit to a trade which has shown the highest stability of foreign exchange since the early part of 1936 to date, and a construction and industrial development which owed much to the stimulation of the national government. The first half of 1937 has shown a continuation of this upward trend of business welfare. In Shanghai alone, for example, electric power consumption increased 67% over 1936, yarn production 27%, flour production 13%, cement 42%, and new buildings 47%.

Commerce with the United States has greatly increased during 1937 over the period of a year ago. Julian Arnold, United States Commercial Attache in Shanghai, in his report of August 15, 1937, stated that China's imports for the first 6 months increased 30% and exports 45%, while the total trade increased 38% over the same period of 1936. Individual products such as motor cars show a 75% increase and imports from the **United States** made up 80% of the total purchases.

San Min Morning Paper, Apr. 16, 1938.

The increasing popularity of American goods in China together with the greater and greater purchasing power of the Chinese people, arising from national unity and industrial development, will result in the increased trade and greater prosperity of the two friendly nations.

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Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 24, 1937.

CHINESE

IS THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ACTUALLY ENLIGHTENED?

(Editorial)

The latest American government's attitude toward the Sino-Japanese has two distinctive errors. First, forbidding the transportation of armaments to either China or Japan. Second, the withdrawal of its Ambassador from the so called strongest nation in the world, America- is certainly an embarrassment.

The editor doesn't care to give such matters further discussion. But since yesterday, the attitude of the American government was suddenly changed. First, the government even dared to warn Japan for bombing Nanking.

As a violation of peace treaty and human rules. Such a warning was recognized as a "direct hit" at the Japanese government. Second, the acceptance of the American government, the membership to the Geneva conference of Far Eastern problems. The American government has decided to send the Ambassador at Switzerland, as its delegate. We see now, the American government has expressed its co-operation with the League of Nations in

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 24, 1937.

handling the Far- Eastern problems.

The reason why Japan has taken advantage so boldly in invading China, was because Japan realized the impossibility of co-operation from the more powerful nations.

During the Moukden incident, six years ago, the American government warned Japan through its delegate. But England and France did not wish to co-operate with the United States. Instead, they expressed sympathy for the Japanese. The American government naturally did not want to take an active part alone. Subsequently there were no definite steps taken against Japan. But today, the British and French policies have changed. They all realize the cunning scheme and desire of Japan in disturbing the world peace.

These nations have been anxious in helping us to fight Japan, but more or less feared non-co-operation of the American government.

Now that the American government has turned from "soft" to "hard" which is

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a good expression of enlightenment, I hope sincerely that the American government will never again indulge in "empty-talk" and vachousness. We hope that the League of Nations will soon engineer definite steps against Japan. When that day comes then the end of Japan is near.

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 17, 1937.

THE PROBLEM OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FORBIDDING THE
TRANSPORTATION OF ARMAMENTS TO BOTH CHINA AND JAPAN

The American government has been extremely interested in the warfare between China and Japan.

President Roosevelt, Secretary of State, Hull, and the rest of the cabinet members have from day to day listened with silence to the latest news of the Far Eastern war, and are investigating carefully the latest development as to its influence in the United States of America. This will enable them to decide the steps and attitude the American government should take toward the Far-Eastern situation.

There is an extremely close relationship between the United States of America and the Far-Eastern situation. American properties and rights in China are enormous. They are surpassed only by Great Britain.

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 17, 1937,

We can readily see why the American government should be so concerned with the Far-Eastern situation.

There are a number of factors which must be considered in the course of investigation.

First, the extent of damages suffered by the United States during the period of war between China and Japan, and the problem of protecting their property, citizens and rights in China according to the treaty.

Second, the problem of "who" is going to be the victor of the war and "whose victory" will benefit United States most.

Third, America was the leader of the nine power peace pact. The pact was to

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 17, 1937.

maintain the independent rights and integrity of China. Now that the pact has been violated by Japan, the problem is: should the United States of America do its duty as a signer of the peace pact or should it keep the pact in mind gazing with folded arms as an on-looker?

As for the answer to the first problem the writer's conjecture is, let the American government protect her nations rights and the property of American citizens in China. This is merely her duty according to the treaty.

But protection in times of war is not empty talk or verbal gestures. It requires "action". And if the United States should take such a course as "protection" with "action", then it will contradict the present war-scare psychology of the American public.

Therefore, since the Sino-Japanese war, the American government has never taken a definite step. Time and again it has sent out dispatches or bulletins as to

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 17, 1937.

her government's position and policy, but always contradicts itself.

At first the government had the intention of protecting her national rights and the property of her citizens in China with full power, in accordance with the Treaty, also to send war ships to China to exhibit its naval power. But in view of the fact that the war had already endangered the lives and properties of the American citizens, and fearing that this might lead the United States into war, Roosevelt ordered all Americans in China to leave the war-zone, or stay there at their own risk.

Roosevelt's order was met with disapproval by the Americans in Shanghai. Secretary of State, Hull, then explained that the policy of the American government in protecting its national rights and properties, would stand as always, and the uncertainty and cowardly position taken by the government would likewise stand; thus, the first problem remains to be solved.

I. ATTITUDES

K. Position

of Women and Feminism

I K

II D 10

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III W

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 10, 1937.

CHICAGO CHINESE WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PATRIOTIC MOVEMENTS

During these critical moments of national warfare, we fully realize that our duty, to protect our government and its people, rests on the shoulders of every Chinese citizen. Each must do his or her utmost for our country and our people. This is the time sex will not dominate the course of patriotic activities. Women have equal rights of citizenship as men and therefore they share the same rights and responsibilities.

Miss M. L. Soong, wife of Gen Chiang Kai-Sheik, and Miss T. C. Li, wife of Gen. Feng, and other leading women organized the Women's Consolation Society of the wounded in the Capital. The Society made known the duties of women in times of war. In her public speeches Mrs. Chicang Kai-Sheik once said, "To-day Spanish women are fighting in the front line like the men. During the world war women of all countries helped their countries in gaining an ultimate victory. I say, therefore, my fellow Chinese women, that this is our opportunity to show to the world our patriotic spirit." She also said, "We as women should encourage the men, to let them know that we women have our own methods of giving them our co-operation and support. Bravery of a fighting hero in the front line depends totally on the support behind him."

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 10, 1937.

We recall even in history how Miss M. L. Hwa joined the army in place of her father, and how Mrs. C. Li helped her husband in protecting and guarding a city. These are cases known to even women and children. With these famous historic cases well in mind many women have sought to duplicate their fete since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war. Yes, the number of heroines and female martyrs are increasing as the war goes on. Indeed, they are ready to sacrifice all.

Now, the oversea Chinese women - although they have not returned to China to participate in action - they certainly have encouraged the men by helping in solicitation of war fund, etc., and at the same time showing the world their patriotic spirit.

The Chicago Chinese Emergency Relief Society has a squad of female solicitors. We understand they have had splendid success. Through their influence even children have turned in their candy money for contribution towards the war fund. Such is the spirit existing in the minds of our women and children. It's not how much we give but it's how we give that counts.

Our Chinese women's participation in patriotic activities will not only help the government materially, but they will educate our children and instill in their

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 10, 1937.

minds a practically natural patriotic instinct because of their close relationships with the children. We can readily realize, now, that our future government rests on the shoulders of our women who are up-bringers of our future leaders and soldiers.

II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES
A. Vocational
 1. Professional

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Oct. 5, 1937

EULOGIZING AN EXCELLENT DOCTOR

I have suffered pain in vain. I couldn't sleep nor sit. I have visited both Chinese and American Doctors and found no cure.

Through the recommendation of a friend, I bought "Teh-Dah" pills made by Dr. Liang-San.

I found immediate relief and practically cured after using the pills.

I am publishing these few words to express my gratitude for his wonderful achievement.

By T. S. Liang

11. DESCRIPTION

AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial

II. CONTRIBUTION
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial

San Min Morning Paper, Apr. 13, 1938.

GRAND OPENING OF THE HOE KING RESTAURANT ON SOUTH CLARK STREET

The local Chinese merchants, M. S. Stoo and C. H. Yee, have established a Chinese restaurant on South Clark Street, the old Chinatown. Hoe King is the name and the address is 410 South Clark Street.

In celebrating the grand opening on April the 9th, the restaurant owners entertained Mr. C. W. Chu, president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, Mr. K. L. Chen, secretary of the same association and a few other intimate friends.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Jan. 11, 1938.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE ON-LEONG CHINESE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

The local On-Leong Chinese Merchants Association held an election of officers yesterday and the following are the elected officers for the year of 1938.

President,-----Mr. Moy U-Nien.

Chinese Secretary,--Moy Shio-Chan.

English Secretary,--Mr. Moy Yuen-Chee.

Assistant English Secretary-- Wu Fu-Hong.

Treasurer,-----Yip Wen-Chin.

II A 2

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Oct. 5, 1937.

ANNOUNCING THE SECOND MEETING OF CHICAGO CHINESE
RESTAURATEURS

Date: Sunday Oct. 11, 1938, 1 P.M.

Address Chicago Chinese Association

In view of the ever increasing number of Chinese Restaurants in Chicago, which have no organization or union whatsoever for this trade, the Chinese Association has decided upon the possibility of organizing a Chinese Restaurateurs Union in Chicago.

This will afford all restaurateurs to meet such problems as the increasing prices in groceries, rent and other expenses. But with no balanced increase in business for most restaurateurs.

This is due to the maintenance of the same stand standard selling price for meals while the restaurateurs are paying more and more every

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Oct. 5, 1937.

day for edibles.

We see, therefore, a gradual decrease in Chinese Restaurant business.

The first meeting of fellow- restaurateurs was called on Sept. 19th, at the Chinese Association. But very few attended. There were not enough present to form a union. Therefore, during the meeting, except for some exchange of opinions by those present, very little was accomplished. However, those present elected a temporary committee of eleven, to discuss the organization of a Chicago Chinese Restaurateurs' Union and to bring about two essential items;

1. An increase in meal rates.
2. An improvement of the interiors of Chinese restaurants

The committee has selected Oct. 11th (Monday) at 1:P.M. as the day

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Oct. 5, 1937.

for the second mass meeting of the Chinese Restaurateurs at the Chinese Association. We know that all restaurants operated by the westerners, because of organization and unionism, are enjoying an ever increasing business. On the other hand we see our fellow restaurateurs, due to lack of organization and unionism, suffering a daily decrease in business. However, they pay the same increased cost.

The Westerns meal rates have all been raised but the Chinese restaurateurs still maintain the original low rates. Many have lost all, by doing so, and we do think this is indeed a suicidal attempt. If we continue to act so blindly, surely there is no future. We implore, therefore, all our fellowmen to stop and think of the crisis ahead of us. We must realize that to endure and achieve success there must be organization, and to save ourselves as a moral duty, we must co-operate.

We hope, then, that all of you will try your best to attend the mass-meeting

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Oct. 5, 1937.

on Oct. 11th, (one delegate for each restaurant) and we shall all participate in the discussion.

The Temporary Committee of
The Chicago Chinese Restaurateur's Union

Oct. 4, 1938.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 5, 1937.

ANNOUNCING THE SECOND CHICAGO CHINESE RESTAURATEURS' UNION MEETING

Date - October 11, 1937 (Monday) 1 P. M.

Place - Chicago Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association.

The Chinese restaurateurs are facing bankruptcy due to the increasing cost of merchandise, rent and other incidentals.

The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association has taken the initiative in organizing a Chinese restaurateurs' union which is absolutely necessary for the protection of the interest of the restaurateurs' enterprises.

The first restaurateurs' meeting was called September 19th, at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association Auditorium.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 5, 1937.

Few were present, in fact there were not enough present to represent all the Chicago Chinese restaurateurs. No action was taken at that meeting, except that a temporary committee of eleven was elected, which was to be responsible for the arrangement of the second mass meeting of the restaurateurs.

The objectives of this meeting are the organization of a Chinese **restaurateurs'** union, to raise the prices, and to redecorate the interiors of the Chinese restaurants.

Due to organization and united action we can readily see how the restaurants operated by the **Westerners** are enjoying increasing prosperity inspite of the so-called depression, whereas our Chinese restaurateurs are struggling for a bare existence. Indeed, it is such an organization that we need. Because of their organization, the Western restaurateurs have succeeded in raising their prices so as to meet the increased costs.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 5, 1937.

The Chinese restaurateurs, lacking an organized union, have maintained the original "depression" prices, while their purchasing expenses were increasing. Such a thing is suicide. If this condition should continue it will be dreadful to even think of the consequence or the future.

We hope, therefore, that all Chinese restaurateurs will realize the importance of such a union which has such a close relationship with our business future. And if you are interested, at all, in your own future, you will certainly try to attend the coming meeting which will take place, October 11th, 1. P.M. at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. (May we suggest that one person will be enough to represent each restaurant.)

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IV

CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 18, 1937.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF MR. FRANK MOY

He was born in Canton, China sixty-six year ago. At the time of his death he was the foreign secretary of the On-Leong Association, Director of Chinese Club, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Middle-Western Chinese War-Fund Association of Chicago and Dean of Social Affairs, etc.

Mr. Moy came to the United States at the age of eighteen and has always been a successful business man. Towards the latter part of his life, he devoted his time to serving the society. He was the leader of humanitarian affairs. Shortly before his death he started a "save-our-country movement", which aims to express our patriotism and spirit of sacrifice for our country. Now that he has passed to eternal death, we as fellow-men wish it were possible to express more than deep sympathy. His death certainly was a great loss to all of us and especially to the "Save-our-country movements."

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Apr. 12, 1937.

INCREASING LAUNDRY PRICES BY THE AMERICAN LAUNDRY UNION AND ITS INFLUENCE
UPON THE CHINESE LAUNDRIES IN CHICAGO

In order to meet the problem of the ever increasing standard of living the Chicago Westside Laundry Union had a meeting on April 9th. Over a hundred representatives were present. They discussed the following increase in prices. The prices are :- Shirt-15¢ - Collar-05¢ - Handkerchief-03¢ - BVD-15¢ - Socks-06¢ - Summer Pants-30¢ - Womens' Uniforms- 35¢ - etc. The new price list will be effective April 9th.

And on the same day the Chicago Northside Laundry Union had a similar meeting and **decided** upon a 15¢ charge for a shirt and a 1¢ increase on other articles.

Now as far as the Chinese are concerned we were represented at both meetings. Mr. C. C. Lee, representing this paper was welcomed **heartily** as the Roosevelt Road Union meeting.

San Min Mornin. Paper, Apr. 12, 1937.

He was called upon to speak and he emphasized the fact that he was **not** representing any particular Chinese organization but, rather, as a newspaper reporter, came to secure facts for free discussion and investigation by the Chinese. After the meeting Mr. Lee, accompanied by Mr. Newman, Vice-president of the Union, visited the Sherman Hotel where another Laundry Union meeting was still in progress. Mr. Y. T. Moy, President of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association was present at this meeting.

Both Unions were willing to cooperate with the Chinese Laundry Union, in rendering mutual help for a uniform laundry union policy.

We understand that the Westside Laundry Union meeting will have another meeting next Sunday. And we hope that all Chinese Laundries in that location will realize that this important matter concerns the future of the laundry business. We hope, that as many Chinese Laundries as possible will be represented at that meeting.

San Min Morning Paper, Apr. 12, 1937.

And finally we suggest that, if the Chinese Laundry Union is in favor of such representation at an American Laundry Union, they should get together and elect a certain number of representatives that must be represented by the President and Secretary, of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. Because such representation will display the spirit of unity in our Chinese organizations.



Chinese Daily Times, Sep. 30, 1936.

A WESTERNER'S ENCOURAGEMENT OF CHINESE FOOD MARKETS

Yesterday the editorial office received a letter from a Westerner who praised Mr. Lin-Eng's food market on East 43rd Street. The name of the establishment is Wang-Pao-Yven Grocery and Meat Market, 108 East 43rd. Street, Chicago.

He emphasized that the foods in that store are of high quality and fresh; the stores interior is decorative and clean; prices are reasonable; service splendid. Such a unique store is what that particular district has never had.

The Westerner also stated that his present address is quite a ways from the store which requires a long walk daily for him. He wonders, why some Chinese food mart doesn't establish a similiar store in his residential district. This Westerner's **residence** in on the southside of Chicago.

AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(1) Drama

11. SUMMARY
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

11. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(3) Festivals, Pageants,

Fairs and Expositions

II B 1 a

III B 2

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II A 2

II D 1

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 24, 1937.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE OF MR. FRANK MOY, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF
THE CHICAGO CHINESE EMERGENCY RELIEF SOCIETY

Mr. Frank Moy, general director of the Chicago Chinese Emergency Relief Society, died from over-exertion in patriotic activities. What touched our hearts was the fact that Mr. Moy was one person who actually gave his life for his country. He breathed his last while persuading his fellow countrymen to contribute towards the defense and relief funds.

These are the reporter's impressions of yesterday's memorable funeral of Mr. Frank Moy:

1. The patriotic spirit of the Chinese public was apparent in their expression of deep sorrow and sympathy.
2. The **spirit** of organizational and individual unity has never been greater in the history of the Chicago Chinese community.
3. The combination of love for fellow countrymen and of patriotism gives the reporter a greater assurance of our ultimate victory in war against Japan.

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 24, 1937.

The following is the reporter's account of yesterday's unforgettable funeral:

Funeral services took place in the Chinese Christian Church on Wentworth Avenue. The bier was placed in front of the pulpit and a picture of the deceased directly above it. The entire rostrum was covered with fresh flowers and wreaths. The Church Chamber was adorned from end to end with more than four hundred pairs of elegiac scrolls.

The following is the program of the service:

1. Announcement by Rev. T. Y. Lee. 2. Funeral songs. 3. Reading of scriptures. 4. Hymns. 5. Relation of a brief biography of the deceased by Mr. Y. T. Moy, president of the On-Leong Chinese Merchants' Association. 6. Prayer by Rev. Lee followed with meditation. 7. Mr. S. A. Lee, vice-president of the On-Leong Chinese Merchants' Association, expressed his gratitude to all those who paid their last homage to the great Chinese leader. 8. Relatives and friends then passed the bier to pay their last homage to their deceased leader.

Besides the relatives and friends, all Chinese organizations in Chicago were repre-

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 24, 1937.

sented at the funeral service.

The funeral procession was thus arranged: 1. Police patrol. 2. Memorial tributes. 3. Band (Western music). 4. Floral car with Mr. Moy's picture. 5. Elegiac scroll bearers. 6. Flowers and wreaths. 7. Memorial tributes. 8. Band. 9. Elegiac scroll bearers. 10. Flowers and wreaths. 11. Floral car. 12. Hearse. 13. Immediate relatives. 14. President of the On-Leong Chinese Merchants' Association. 15. Presidents of all On-Leong branches. 16. Other officers of the Chinese organizations in Chicago. 17. Memorial ascription by the Chinese Emergency Relief Society. 18. Band. 19. Elegiac scroll bearers. 20. Flowers and wreaths. 21. Memorial ascription by the committee of funeral arrangements. 22. Committee members. 23. Memorial tributes by Moy's Benevolent Association. 24. Band. 25. Elegiac scroll bearers. 26. Flowers and wreaths. 27. Memorial tributes by both the Chinese and American friends. 28. Chinese and American friends of the deceased. 29. Memorial tributes by the officers of the Chicago Chinese organization. 30. All officers and members of the Chicago Chinese organizations. 31. Memorial tributes by Moy's Benevolent Association. 32. Officers and members of Moy's Benevolent Association. 33. Chinese band and six other American bands which completes the funeral procession.

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 24, 1937.

There were more than three hundred automobiles and more than a thousand mourners participated in the funeral procession. Then, of course, there were thousands of on-lookers and by-standers.

Traffic in Chinatown was tied up for hours. The normal order was not restored until the procession reached the cemetery where thousands more had gathered to witness one of the most spectacular funerals in the history of Chicago.

Due to the limited available space, your reporter has given you just a brief outline of the great funeral procession. As a matter of fact, there are no available words to express such solemnity, lavishness, and patriotic spirit.

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IV

CHINESE

Kung Shong Yat Po (Chinese Times), Sept. 18, 1928.

CHINESE MERCHANTS CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Chicago has decided to open its World's Fair in 1933. The World's Fair pre-arrangement committee ordered organization of branch committees by The Chicago Foreign Communities to co-operate with its preparations.

In response to the mentioned order, Chicago Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association has organized a Chinese World's Fair Branch Committee to solicit memberships from all Chinese organizations. Membership fee is \$5.00. In return, members will receive ten admission tickets to the World's Fair.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. L. F. Chen, President of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, and four other members of the Association's Board visited all Chinese stores in Chinatown, soliciting memberships.

Kung Shong Yat Po (Chinese Times), Sept. 18, 1928.

All merchants realizing their honorable duty and a chance to establish their reputation, responded heartily. Fifty-seven out of sixty stores subscribed. The remaining three stores, due to absence of their managers, will join later.

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 23, 1893.

CHINESE ACTORS REACH THE CITY

Passengers standing around the Polk Street depot yesterday morning looked with amazement at 200 Chinese actors as they tumbled from the Santa Fe' Express, which arrived at 10:30 o'clock. They were brought from China in charge of Chin Fork Onay, secretary of the Chinese Columbian Exhibition Company and are billed to play at the Chinese Columbian Bazaar.

We were taken to the headquarters of the Chinese Exhibition Company, at No. 322 South Clark Street. The headquarters consist of combination hotel, restaurant, mercantile office, opium berth and general jobbing business of which Wah-Hoe is proprietor. The weary travelers so long deprived of their peculiar and favorite dishes were soon seated at twenty tables and proceeded to devour steam rice, bamboo shoots, and birds nest soup. After a hearty breakfast the Orientals smoked opium, drank tea at intervals and occasionally gazed up and down Clark Street wonderingly.

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 23, 1893.

As China is opposite in all things the star actors instead of being objects of high esteem and admiration are looked upon by their fellow men as being low in the social scale. The stars are as follows: Mou Sung Tang, first tragedian; Shu Sung Ning, first villian; Shov Mon Wing, first comedian; Ton Don, leading lady impersonator; Mov Sung Jung, a giant in nature was the life and soul of the party. A number of wealthy Chinese merchants were with the party and seemed to know better what to do with themselves than did the actors. One of them purchased a lot of blue felt hats **for** the party as a precaution against Chicago weather. Groups of from six to twelve of the newcomers were being instructed in the **value** of American coins and **currency** by some of their brethren who have been in this country for years. As fast as the value of one piece of coin or **currency** was learned it was placed safely in a long stringed purse and the merits of another discussed.

The headquarters had been temporarily transformed into a baggage room for the company.

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 23, 1893.

Chinese baskets and curiously shaped trunks containing the theatrical costumes and curios to be exhibited at the Fair are piled up ceiling high. A group of merchants were discussing plans yesterday afternoon for removing their goods to the bazaar which will be in readiness for them in a few days.

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1893.

Dr. Gee Wo Chien of this city heads a stock company of wealthy Chinamen who are determined that the customs and institutions of their native land shall not be entirely excluded from the Great Columbian Exposition.

On Midway Plaisance they secured a desirable concession, and are erecting there a Chinese theatre, joss house, restaurant, and bazaar. Dr. Chien says he thinks the restaurant will excite greater **curiosity** than any other eating establishment on the grounds. Everything about it will be strictly Chinese except some of the tableware. The **restaurant** will be furnished with ebony tables and stools all **artistical-**ly inlaid with pearl.

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CHINESE

The Illinois Staats- Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1892.

A CHINESE TEA-HOUSE

Hi, Lung, the braided millionaire from South Clark Street, will erect a Tea-House on the Midway Promenade, and visited the Fair Grounds for that purpose yesterday.

He was accompanied by Tho Sing from New York, Yuen Lai from Canton, and Chow Tai from Chicago. These gentlemen represent a very wealthy corporation.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

c. Scientific and Historical
Societies

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III H

CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 4, 1935.

CHINESE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB AMERICAN BRANCH BULLETIN

The Chinese Natural Science Club is recognized as the power of pure science.

The club was organized eight years ago at Nanking Centralist University. Its aim was to spread the common scientific knowledge to the public.

The work of the club, at first, was the publication of a magazine named Scientific World. Then followed a monthly lecture on the air from the Centralist Wireless station. Club memberships increased up to many hundreds within a few years and the club functions likewise expanded. The club proposed a natural science course in the Middle School (High School) and the establishing of a research laboratory and a scientific library, etc. Because of the expansion in club functions and the increased memberships, it was necessary to establish branches, not only all over the country, but all over the world. (We realize that there are thousands of Chinese studying abroad.) The American branch was one of the many branch clubs established last year.

This club was first organized in our country and then branched abroad. Therefore, on a comparative basis, as far as memberships are concerned, we naturally have

Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 4, 1935.

more members in our country than abroad. There are over a thousand Chinese students in America and almost half of them are pursuing a natural science course.

Due to the fact that our branch clubs here in America were newly established, it was naturally known to very few. We are, therefore, sending the president of the American branch club, Dr. D. H. Jung and Mr. C. Tsai and other to represent the Chinese Natural Science Club at the All America Chinese student delegate conference in Chicago. This will provide opportunity for those who are interested in our club to make the proper arrangements for membership.

We believe all of you are enthusiastic as a matter of fact too willing to serve your country. We conclude, therefore, that all of you will show your interest in upholding our club whose work and objective is for the "happiness and good fortune of the people."

As for the qualifications of a membership and its arrangement, will you all kindly get in touch with Dr. Jung whose address, during the student delegate conference, will be room, #473, International House.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

3. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(1) Newspapers

II B 2 d (1)

III H

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 12, 1937.

Editorial

As we know, our country of today is a country of war-fare. Newspapers are indispensable to society and humanity. We realized our responsibility, hence the publication of The Chinese Centralist Daily News, of the middle-west.

The main object of the revolution was freedom and equality for our country, China; in order to achieve this goal we must wake up the public with an extensive proclamation; and the newspaper is the only means with which to achieve this end.

Newspapers will reach all, far and near and it is a hundred-fold better than mere verbal proclamation.

During this invasion by our enemy, and while we, people of China as a whole, are putting forth our united efforts to resist our invader, a rapid news service would be indispensable.



Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 12, 1937.

This would gather and express the opinion and spirit of the people. To this, we, as publishers of the news, acknowledge our responsibility.

Since the beginning of this world, our country has been noted for its large population and territory and for its civilization and historic background. But during the last decade, we have suffered insults and mistreatment from all stronger powers, especially the imperial nations. Do we know just what the reason for it is? Yes! Briefly it is due to the lack of patriotism and spirit of co-operation and unity on the part of the people as a whole. But we who are here in a foreign land, realize our position as foreigners and strangers. We appreciate the circumstances surrounding us. We were influenced by it and thus, stirred up our spirit of patriotism. We offered our co-operation and help to our leader of Revolution. The republic of China was then established and since then, our leader has praised us and refers to us in foreign lands as "The Mother of Revolution."

In view of the beginning of a long lasting warfare in our country, the

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 12, 1937.

responsibility of publication and proclamation is very heavy. We must forget ourselves and concentrate our efforts on serving our country and fellow countrymen. Our duty then, as publishers, is to strive to publish all important and accurate news and facts in this.

We solicit your hearty co-operation.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(2) Periodicals

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 26, 1936.

The contents of the Monthly are becoming richer in every issue. For the benefit of those who have never had the opportunity of reading this publication, we are informing you briefly of the various interesting and valuable discussions of the 8th and 9th issues.

The 8th issue contains:

1. The Chinese policy in the coming Russo-Japanese conflict.
2. The extent of damage the Japanese are inflicting upon the Chinese merchants throughout the world.
3. The problem of education of our Chinese merchants' children.
4. The unbecoming American attitude towards the Chinese immigrants.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 26, 1936.

5. A description of the pitiful condition in the North-Eastern Chinese war zone.

The 9th issue contains:

1. The increasing danger facing South China.
2. The economic problem of China.
3. The railway factor in the Japanese invasion of China.
4. The difference between the Cantonese dialect and the Mandarin.
5. The economic factor in the Japanese invasion of China.
6. The increasing Korean independence movement.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 26, 1936.

In addition to the above most valuable and interesting articles, there are also pictures, poems, etc., which make the publication one of the best for our fellow countrymen.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 12, 1936.

THE MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE CHINESE STUDENT ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

We recall about a year ago when the Chinese Student Association began soliciting for funds in promoting the publication of the Student Association Monthly.

As a result of our fellow countrymen's (merchants) interest in the student organization they have contributed generously and thus materializing the **dream** of the student body - a Student Monthly.

The Student Association in expressing their gratitudes for the generosity of the contributors, has published a complete list of the contributors in the first issue.

Our fellow merchants have made it possible in materializing the only means of uniting the spirit and ideals of our students scattered throughout North America. But we must remember too, that the existence of the publication depends also upon your continual support by subscribing to it which we believe is \$2:00 per year.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 12, 1936.

Financially it is too meager to be termed as a business proposition and it is assured that your cooperation will be fully rewarded in the form of literary contributions by the students.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

e. Radio Programs and Cinema

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 20, 1937.

FILMS DEPICTING CHINESE CIVILIZATION AND THE SINO-JAPANESE
WAR WILL BE SHOWN AT THE FIFTH OPEN-AIR MEETING OF THE
CHICAGO CHINESE EMERGENCY RELIEF SOCIETY

Due to the uncertainty of the weather, the fifth of the regular Sunday open-air mass meetings will be held at 216 Twenty-Second Street.

Miss L. S. Tsuo, a student of the University of Chicago, and Mr. K. L. Hwang of Wisconsin University will be the guest speakers.

After the speeches, films, which extol our art and civilization in general, will be shown to remind us of our native home - the land of our birth. Above all, there will be films showing us ~~how~~ our enemy, the Japanese, are mercilessly killing our fellow countrymen in Peiping and Shanghai.

These films are, by far, different from the regular movies, and we are certain that all those who are interested in our national affairs should not miss this important meeting.

II B 2 e

CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 15, 1936.

CHINESE MOVIES WILL BE SHOWN HERE SOON

A New York Chinese merchant, Mr. H. T. Chen, has come to Chicago with movies produced in China. They will be shown here Friday, Saturday and Sunday. This will, certainly, give our Chinese movie goers a new treat.

The production entitled "Ne-Se-Chu," (Second Generation Ancestor) stars the famous Chinese actor, Mr. Ma-Se-Tsung and Miss Tan-Lang-Chin.

The story is very dramatic and entertaining.

As to the time and address for the showing, please read the advertisement.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

f. Special Schools and Classes



San Min Morning Paper, Feb. 3, 1938.

CHICAGO CHINESE SCHOOL

Due to the increasing in registration, the local Chinese School will extend its closing date from February 2nd to February 5th. On February 5th at 3:30 P.M. there will be a general entrance examination. New students will be graded and classed accordingly. Books should be purchased after the proper classification.

We hope all students will remember to be punctual.

Chicago Chinese Consolidated
Benevolent Association.

II B 2 f
III C

CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 28, 1937.

THE OPENING OF A CHINESE SCHOOL BY THE CHINESE CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION

The Chicago Chinese Christian Association, during its board of directors' meeting, decided upon opening a Chinese school.

Mr. H. P. Chiao has been invited to be the principal and Miss H. P. Hwang, the teacher. We have definite information that both Miss Hwang and Mr. Chiao have been teachers in San Francisco for many years.

The opening date of the school will be October 1. All Chinese who are interested in their children's future and education should come to register as soon as possible. The location will be at the Chinese Christian Church on 23rd Street and Wentworth Avenue, and the time is 6 P.M., October 1, 1937.

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III A

CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 4, 1936.

ON-LEONG SCHOOL - COMMENCEMENT SERVICE

On-Leong school commencement service took place yesterday at 12 P.M. at the school auditorium.

The auditorium was decorated very pleasantly with our national flag up in front and beautiful flowers , which were presented by the On-Leong Chinese Merchants Association.

The service was participated not only by the entire student body and teachers but also by a number of Chinese business leaders.

The program began with the principal, Mr. Moy leading the body to salute the national flag three times, and was followed with the singing of the National anthem.

Mr. Moy then reported progresses made by the school. And was followed

Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 4, 1936.

by Mr. K. L. Li, president of Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association; Mr. Y. C. Moy, president of On-Leong Chinese Merchant Association; and Mr. W. K. Li, a trustee. The guest speakers, all suggested the fact that to a Chinese, the Chinese language is by far more important than English. And students should utilize the opportunity of learning to acquire higher education, thus, preparing themselves for service to the country and society.

The program was concluded with refreshments.

2027 (11-11-1936)

Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 12, 1935.

CHINATOWN PEOPLE'S SCHOOL

It is over a year since the opening of the Chinatown People's School. The accomplishment has been meritorious.

Now they have decided to have some evening classes for the adults. Hours will be from 6 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. Monday to Friday inclusive.

All Chinese, over fifteen years old, who are anxious to learn either Chinese or English should register as soon as possible. There will be only a limited number accepted.

TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational & Intellectual

2. Intellectual

g. Forums, Discussion
Groups and Lectures

II 3 2 6

CHINESE

San Hin Morning Paper, Aug. 30, 1937.

CHINESE AERONAUTIC ASSOCIATION MEETING

A farewell party was held yesterday at the Chinese Aeronautic Student Association for two of its members, who are returning to China to serve the National Government. All members were present to participate in a pleasant discussion of national affairs.

The entertaining party ended with the exchange of mutual encouragements.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 19, 1936.

DR. WOO-SHIH'S SPEECH IN CHICAGO

The Chinese delegate at the League of Nations Conference, Dr. Woo Shih, was in Chicago yesterday on his way back to China. He came directly from the Harvard University, where he was conferred the honorary degree of Ph. D.

While in Chicago, Dr. Woo gave a public address in an American auditorium on "The Chinese of Today."

Dr. Woo stated that "the present unsettled condition in the world may be traced back to the Japanese invasion of China in 1931. The surprising progress made by China during the past five years is also due to the Japanese barbarism. Chinese are becoming to realize if we ever want to get ahead, we must help ourselves, and if we wish to

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 19, 1936.

maintain the China Republic, we must fight for its existence ourselves."

"Dr. Woo emphasized that the Chinese people as a whole are people-like and they are noted for their patience, but if we were compelled to fight, then fight will we to the bitter end. We will fight, however, only when there is no alternative."

"Japan's invasion of our land may be called as the beginning of another world war. Eventually America, Britain and Russia will fall into the war pool. No doubt, citizens of all these countries will oppose such a participation, but because of the world-wide economic and other relationships of one country and another, the world will be forced to fight. Each will fight for self-defence and self-preservation.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 19, 1936.

"In spite of our hatred of the Japanese invasion, we must admit that their invasion was a most welcome one, because it brought us unity, a feat which heretofore failed by all Chinese leaders."

"Since the Japanese invasion our country is not only united, but it has progressed miraculously in transportation, communication, compulsory education, and the reducing of **taxes** on more than 5200 items to lighten the people's burden. Indeed, China is building a country upon the invasion of Japan.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 25, 1936.

CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

(Notice)

Mr. Y. C. Moy has arrived in Chicago as a representative of General Tsai-Tin-Kai, to extend his thanks to all fellow country-men, for their generous and hearty reception during General Tsai's visit in Chicago.

This association has invited Mr. Moy to speak to us in the association auditorium on September 27, at 3 P.M. We hope all fellow country-men will attend this meeting.

Chicago Chinese Consolidated Association

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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II A 1
II A 2
III E
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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 29, 1935.

CHINESE PROBLEMS DISCUSSION ASSOCIATION

An invitation is extended to all fellow countrymen who are interested in our Chinese problems to attend the scheduled meeting on March, 29th, (7 p.m.) at the International House, room C D E.

The following is the program:

- A. Discussion.
 - 1. Expansion of Chinese Commercial interests and enterprises in Chicago By Consul Kuo.
 - 2. Legal problems of the Chinese in Chicago - by attorney G. L. Wei.
 - 3. Problems of the Chinese population, home, and society - by Mr. C. P. Sio.
 - 4. Methods of obtaining an accurate account of Chinese living and economic conditions in Chicago - **an open discussion.**

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 29, 1935.

B. Entertainment.

1. Chinese string instrumental music by Miss F. Y. Chen and Mr. Y. M. Gien.
2. A Chinese vocal solo, by Miss C. W. Tsuo.
3. Piano solo by Miss K. L. Hwang.
4. Refreshments - tea and ice-creams, Program by the Chinese Student Association of Chicago University.

The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 23, 1879.

WONG CHIN FOO

Wong Chin Foo, a Chinaman not unknown to fame as an itinerant lecturer on subjects connected with the land which gave him birth, is to debate the Chinese question with Mr. William E. Lewis, of this city, this evening in the West End Opera-House. W. C. F., according to the bills, is "a native aristocratic Chinaman," who attempted once upon a time to lead an insurrection against the Tartar usurpers of his country, but was forced to flee for his life, the Emperor setting the perhaps extravagant price of \$1,500 on his pig-tail. Since he came to this country he has removed the hirsute braid, dresses like a white man, and gives the boys "taffy" as good as they send, and has found that the platform pays a little better than the next thing. The debate will probably be an interesting one.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

3. Athletics and Sports

II B 3
II D 10
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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 21, 1937.

LIANG-SAN WILL SOLICIT CONTRIBUTIONS WITH HIS
ACROBATIC ABILITY

Because of the Japanese invasion of our country, a fellow-sojourner named Liang San, is extremely zealous to exhibit his duty as a Chinese. He has selected Sunday (26th) at 4 P.M. as the date to put on an acrobatic show on the vacant lot, in front of Kwang-Hak-Lung & Co., on Wentworth Avenue.

All contributions received on that occasion will be turned over to the civilian relief fund.

II B 3CHINESE

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Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 1, 1936.

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MISS S. F. CHANG LEFT CHICAGO TO JOIN AIR RACE

Miss S. F. Chang left Chicago yesterday at 2 P.M. to join the international air races at Cleveland. Her participation in such an international event has indeed increased our national reputation.

The local Chinese aeronautic student association sent Mr. Y. S. Lang as its representative to accompany Miss Chang off the Chicago airport on a separate single-engine plane.

AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

1. Benevolent Societies

II D 10

III B 2

II A 2

I B 4

III 4

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IV

CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 24, 1937.

MR. FRANK MOY'S FUNERAL

Our general director of the Middle-Western Chinese Civilian Relief Association of Chicago, was taken by death on Sept. 17th, at 6 A.M.

The On-Liong Association has been in charge of his funeral and the service was held at 2 P.M. yesterday at the Chinese Presbyterian Church on 25rd and Wentworth Avenue.

The church was filled with funeral flowers. Every space was taken by the hundreds of relatives and friends, that was available, (including his American friends.)

The services opened with a prayer by Rev. T. Y. Li, followed by a three minute meditation. Then a song was sung by the chorus and the reading of a brief biography of Mr. Frank Moy by the president of the On-Liong Association, Mr. Moy U-Cho, followed. Again a song of grievance.

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 24, 1937.

Then vice-president Mr. Li -Shen-Wei representing the On-Liong Association and the family of the deceased took lead in acknowledging their relatives and friends sympathies.

The service concluded with Rev. T. Y. Li leading the congregation past the coffin to pay their last respects to the deceased, Mr. Frank Moy.

Then the immediate relatives of Mr. Moy and the officers of the On-Leong Association escorted the coffin to the hearse. The funeral procession was formed with a special police patrol leading the hearse. Following immediately were his American wife, daughter, relatives and intimate friends. Then a long procession of both American and Chinese friends representing all Chinese Associations and clubs etc.

The prominent men present included Vice-consul Mr. Wang and Mr. H. Moy, representing the On-Liong Association of Washington, D.C.

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 24, 1937.

After reaching the Chinese cemetery, Rev. Li offered prayer and again relatives and friends paid their final respect by saluting the deceased, before burial.

The funeral procession numbered thousands and certainly the greatest ever seen.

We conclude, therefore, that the patriotism of the deceased and services rendered to his fellow-men have obviously commanded the respectful devotion of us all.

ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent

and Protective Institutions

10. Foreign and Domestic Relief

III C

San Min Morning Paper, Apr. 13, 1938.

III E

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD BY THE CHINESE Y.M.C.A. ON EASTER SUNDAY

The local Chinese Y.M.C.A., has been distributing bread to the poor three times a week since 1933. During the period of five years many have been helped by it, and as a matter of fact, the Chinese Y.M.C.A., might be called the only relief agency in Chinatown.

The fund is realized through voluntary contributions. For the benefit of those who should be in need of some material aid, may we add that an unusual amount of food will be distributed on the coming Easter Sunday.

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Feb. 5, 1938.

CHICAGO CHINESE CONSULATE

A LETTER FROM THE CHINESE RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS AT HANGKOW, CHINA

Because of present disastrous conditions in Shanghai the former Chinese Red Cross Headquarters at Shanghai was actually disabled making it difficult to perform its duties. But in order to continue its helpful service to the unfortunates Mr. C. T. Pang, the general secretary was sent from Shanghai to Hangkow to establish a temporary general office. And at the same time Dr. C. S. Wu was appointed special agent at Hongkong to manage the incoming contributions from the overseas countrymen.

We realize that all fellow country-men abroad have supported this organization heartily and generously by means of cash contributions, medical and other supplies which we do appreciate very much. Your love for our country and fellow-men thus shown certainly deserves respect and honor.

In closing may we request that you notify the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association and other benevolent organizations, to forward all contributions for the Chinese Red Cross to Dr. C. S. Wu of Hongkong, China for proper distribution.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 2, 1937.

A REQUIEM MASS FOR GENERAL DIRECTOR FRANK MOY

A requiem mass was said yesterday (September 30, 1937) in memory of the deceased Mr. Frank Moy, general director of the Chinese Emergency Relief Society. The mass was held in the Chinese Christian Church on Wentworth Avenue.

The requiem mass committee had the church decorated very appropriately. Directly above the entrance of the church hung a large placard, with the inscription "The requiem mass of General Director Frank Moy." Inside the church chamber a picture of Mr. Frank Moy was placed on the sacrificial altar, which was gorgeously garnished with fresh flowers and wreaths. Elegiac scrolls filled the church chamber from end to end. It was indeed, an impressive decoration.

Mr. C. S. Chin was the presiding chairman, and following were the numbers of the program:

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 2, 1937.

1. Music and hymn in charge of Reverend T. Y. Lee.
2. Three-minute meditation in memory of Mr. Frank Moy.
3. Mr. C. S. Wong, acting consul took his seat on the rostrum.
Mr. Y. T. Moy, President of the Chinese Benevolent Association,
Mr. Y. C. Moy, President of the Chinese Emergency Relief Society,
C. H. Yu, W. R. Lee, C. Tang, C. P. Lee, and N. Moy followed in
the above order.
4. The congregation saluted the picture of Mr. F. Moy.
5. Acting **Consul** Wong, offered fresh flowers at the altar.
6. Mr. Y. F. Chew said the requiem mass.
7. Telegrams of condolence were read by Mr. C. S. Mah.
(The senders included Ambassador C. T. Wong, of Washington, D. C.,
and Consul General Hwang of San Francisco, etc.)
8. Mr. H. Chien, then gave a brief biography of Mr. Frank Moy, emphasizing
his whole hearted patriotic activities. After which Reverend T. Y. Lee
repeated it in English for the benefit of the English speaking people
present.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 2, 1937.

9. Acting consul, then, spoke briefly but patriotically, encouraging our fellow country-men to continue their patriotic activities untiringly. Consul Wong also repeated his speech in English.
10. Mr. Y. N. Moy representing the survivors of the deceased answered a few words of thanks.
11. The requiem mass ended with an anthem sung by the Chinese Church choir.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 25, 1935.

THE CHINESE Y. M. C. A. RELIEF ACTIVITIES

We know that the Chinese Y. M. C. A. has really been the only relief station in Chinatown for the past four years. Records show that more than one thousand persons (both Americans and Chinese) are receiving weekly aid from this station.

It has come to our attention that the Y. M. C. A. is in need of clothing for the poor. We hope that all you generous fellow countrymen realize that your surplus of old clothes can be used by the needy. We are hoping, therefore, that as many as possible will respond to this call.

The givers may bring their clothing to the Y. M. C. A. personally or notify the same to call for them.

Let us remember that givers always receive abundantly.

Chicago Journal, May 23, 1906.

CHINESE REFUGEES FLOCK TO CHICAGO

As a result of the San Francisco earthquake and fire many scores of Chinese who were driven from their ruined homes in the stricken California City have sought and found refuge in Chicago. The influx of the Celestials has been very steady, but the number who have come to this city has not been realized either by the authorities or the Chinese themselves until within a few days.

Being in most cases almost penniless after their railway fare had been paid, these immigrants were forced at first to depend for subsistence on the charity of their friends and countrymen, but now the majority of them have again become independent. These refugees are scattered far and wide over the city, their presence not being confined to Chinatown, although at first almost all of them drifted there.

So steady was the coming of the Chinese that their arrival was hardly realized **at** first even in the districts where they made their temporary homes.

Chicago Journal, May 23, 1906.

Coming by two's and three's from the stricken city, they immediately made their way to the South Clark Street district, where they soon were given help until they were able to take care of themselves.

MANY HAD MONEY

A great many of the refugees were well enough provided with money to carry them over the period until they could find work. Those who were destitute, however, were immediately taken care of by individuals.

There was little organized work of relief among Chinamen, either for those of their countrymen left in San Francisco or those who came to Chicago. Chinamen sent individual donations to their suffering kinsmen and friends in the California towns, but they did little for the den of their own race by organized effort. The same was true of the aid which they rendered in Chicago. They were very liberal, but all of the giving was personal.

Chicago Journal, May 23, 1906.

Until the living quarters in the Chinese section became filled with the refugees they remained in the downtown district, at least until they secured work. Then they scattered throughout the city and suburbs, many of them finding employment in towns as far away as Elgin, Aurora, and Joliet. When the South Clark Street houses could hold no more the Chinese began drifting through the city. Laundries, restaurants, and every other sort of an establishment run by a Chinaman became a refuge. From merely giving shelter in case of need these same establishments soon offered regular work, and so, instead of working for nothing but their board and lodging, many of the refugees became regular employees.

MANY BECOME HOUSE SERVANTS

The fact that Chinamen are skilled in the preparation of dishes other than those characteristic of their race is just beginning to dawn on the owners of many "American" restaurants throughout the city, and even upon private families.

Chicago Journal, May 23, 1906.

A few of the sophisticated, and those addicted to Chop Suey and similar incongruities, have long employed celestials, but before scores of unemployed Chinamen were turned loose in the city their general adaptability was unknown to but few.

In good restaurants very good cooks with very good wages have been employed from the ranks of the "Frisco sufferers, but other places of less pretense have secured less expensive cooks, and so down the line, until many a place, which has nothing to say about chop suey, which advertises a "full meal for 15¢" has a Chinaman presiding at the range. And in the point of cleanliness and skill the change has generally been one for the better.

SOUTH SIDE HAS MANY

As a natural consequence of this the Chinamen so employed have secured places for their relatives and friends as dishwashers and porters until now there are certain sections of the city which, as far as the restaurants are concerned, are overrur with Celestials.

Chicago Journal, May 23, 1906.

A particular example of this is in the neighborhood of 6th Street, from Woodlawn to Chicago Lawn.

None of the refugees has as yet become a public charge, and it is very unlikely that any ever will. The majority of them have quietly settled down here to amass the fortune which will make them and their relatives happy when they return to the land of their ancestors.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

2. Individual Crime

Chinese Daily Times, Sep. 26, 1936.

THE CHINESE MERCHANT MR. C. T. WU MURDERED

Mr. C. T. Wu was born in Shin-Hwei, Kwantun, more than sixty years ago. He has been in Chicago over thirty years. He was a meek and quiet business man with pleasing manners. He has been operating a number of restaurants in the city with his brothers and cousins as partners. His business has been prosperous. His loop restaurant Hoe-Sai-Tai is the most famous of all Chinese restaurants in Chicago. He was naturally wealthy and was considered one of the leading Chinese merchants here.

Yesterday morning at 1:30 A. M. while Mr. Moy was on duty at his westside restaurant a chinaman entered. At that time Mr. Wu was at the register behind the counter. The intruder addressed Mr. Wu as "uncle" and there were only a few words exchanged before the intruder drew a gun on Mr. Wu and fired three shots. Mr. Wu fell immediately while the murderer escaped. There were over twenty customers witnesses of the shooting.

Chinese Daily Times, Sep. 26, 1936.

Immediately after the shooting employees of the restaurant telephoned the police station while the victim was sent to the hospital. But Mr. Lu died from the bullet wounds before reaching the hospital. After the arrival of the police at the restaurant they immediately questioned all customers and left with a number of restaurant employees for further questioning at the station. They were, however, released later.

At present there are two Chinese suspects arrested for questioning at the detective bureau. An hour after the shooting the Hoe-Sai-Cai restaurant was visited by a Chinese stranger who appeared much like a murderer and he asked for Mr. Wu Chien (a cousin of Mr. Lu the victim) the manager. But Mr. Wu Chien had left for the West Side restaurant after receiving the telephone report of the shooting. The stranger then left.

Chinese Daily Times, Sep. 26, 1936.

The following is a description of the shooting:

Address----- Chui-Lok-Yven Restaurant, 4007 West Madison Street.

Time----- 1:30 A. M. September 25, 1936.

Victim----- Mr. C. T. Wu.

Murderer----- Chinese, age about 30, height - 5 feet 4, wearing brown overcoat with grey cap.

Wounds----- Left shoulder, right arm and abdomen.

Murderer-suspect - Wu An and Yu How, proprietors of the neighboring Shin-Chui-Lok-Yven Restaurant.

Motive----- Unknown - perhaps due to business competition and jealousy.

Weapon----- A .34 automatic.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Aug. 20, 1936.

CHINESE LAUNDRY ROBBED.

The owner of a Chinese laundry at 38th street left the store last Saturday night. When he returned at 10 P.M. he discovered the rear door had been opened. The thief unlocked the door by breaking the glass above the lock, and went away with over ten dollars in cash. It was fortunate that he did not touch any of the clothing and laundry.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

1. Effect Upon U. S. Government and State Policies

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

The secret design of the Japanese militarists is to conquer the world. First North China, then all China, the Philippines, Guam, Wake Islands, Hawaii and then the Western World. A distinguished American has publicly warned his country that the scrap iron shipped to Japan in large quantities today might return to America some day in the form of bullets.

By subduing China the Japanese think that they will gain access to the vast resources and the huge man power of China so as to be able to continue their conquests. In the present undeclared war, which might prove later to be only the initial stage of Japanese world-wide imperialism, China is really the first line of resistance against the fantastic Japanese greed for power and supremacy.

These international outlaws from Japan, who have no respect for the sanctity of treaties and who scoff at such ideas as national morality and international justice, must be disciplined. Their aggressive warfare in China must be immediately halted before they have done too much damage to the foundation of peace, which it took the democratic countries many years of untiring effort to build up.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

The most effective peaceful means to bring Japan to her senses is the economic boycott especially with the active participation of the two great democracies of the world - Great Britain and the United States.

Japan cannot, in fact, afford this expensive war, which she is waging on China. It costs Japan at least \$7,000,000, - a day to support her army and navy in China. Her anxiety to bring Nanking to capitulation in the shortest possible time is indicative of her lack of sufficient resources to finance a prolonged war. With the realization of this fact, the Chinese government adopts the strategy of retreating to the interior in North China, where China can carry on a protracted defensive warfare.

America can help China to put a longer and stiffer resistance by sending, directly or indirectly, munitions and war equipment to her. While in the meantime, placing an embargo on war equipment shipments to Japan. America can hasten the collapse of the Japanese war machine and of her imperialistic plans.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

Fifty per cent of Japan's foreign trade is with America and England, and a greater part of the remaining fifty per cent with China. Now, the Chinese market is completely lost to Japan, and Anglo-American boycott of Japanese goods would greatly reduce, if not completely annihilate, Japan's financial ability to purchase war materials abroad. A dollar's purchase of Japanese goods here means a massacre of a score of innocent Chinese by relentless Japanese soldiers.

With nearly all her standing army in China, with half of her navy in Shanghai and the other half patrolling the Chinese coast, Japan is not physically able to attack any Western nation taking part in an economic boycott. A concerted action by world powers in applying sanctions (penalties) against Japan, particularly Anglo-American cooperation, is a positive step toward the preservation of world peace. Such a step involves no danger of becoming entangled in the war.

It is an encouraging fact that an economic boycott against Japanese goods is gaining momentum in England. Inevitably, it will make the Japanese realize what their greed for supremacy and their disregard for international obligations will bring to their country. Japan must be taught the lesson that might is not right.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 25, 1937.

A TELEGRAM FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN CHINESE STUDENT ASSOCIATION TO
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The following is a telegram sent by the North American Chinese Student Association to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull on August 16.

The critical condition of our country - China - and its gallant effort in maintaining the territorial rights have acquired the sympathy of the entire world. Your country - The United States of America - was the leader in the Nine-Power Peace Pact. The treaty was to respect Chinese integrity and territorial rights. We know that your country has always maintained a peaceful and friendly relationship with our country. This Association, therefore, requests earnestly of your government to maintain and execute your rightful duty, to warn Japan forcibly, if necessary, of her violation of the Peace Treaty.

Your country's contemplated Neutrality Act, if passed and executed, will harm China immeasurably. Not only will it mean a National catastrophe to our people but it will also increase and encourage the Japanese unmerciful and inhuman desires, which eventually will become a menace to the world peace and harmful to countries other than China.

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 25, 1937.

For the sake of world peace and the purpose of the League of Nations' existence we ask your government to refrain from taking a neutral stand which subsequently, approves the Japanese unreasonable aggression, but rather to execute your right-ful duty in maintaining world peace.

III B 1

CHINESE

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San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 25, 1937.

III E

A TELEGRAM FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN CHINESE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
TO SENATOR G. P. NYE, CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL MUNITIONS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

We understand that your committee is occupied discussing the problems of China and Japan. The objective of which is for the benefit of your country. Your contemplated neutrality act is, obviously, to avoid the United States from being drawn into the Far-Eastern war. If so, then the self-defending, territory protecting China is hindered immeasurably in her effort to resist aggression. Indeed, your neutrality stand will only help and encourage the aggressor and not the peacelike and helpless defender.

If your committee will think of others, as you do yourself, and the principle of investigating the present, in order to meet the future, then the foundation of world peace will be firmly established.

This association is pleading earnestly that your committee will refrain from the proposed neutrality act in order to enable the now defending China to perform the human duty of defeating the peace treaty violator and aggressor - Japan. When we accomplish this task then we have surely done our duty in maintaining the World Peace.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 8, 1936.

CHINESE COMMUNITY PLEDGES STRONG SUPPORT IN MOVE TO OUST JAPAN -
RESOLUTION ASKS FOR AMERICAN COOPERATION

In observing the 25th anniversary of the Republic of China there will be a mass meeting following the National Day Parade. During the mass meeting a **resolution** will be pledged by all fellow-countrymen to reiterate our determination to resist to the end the illegal and unjustified invasion of China by Japan. We will pledge our lives, properties and everything we have to strengthen our defense against further Japanese invasion on the one hand and to build up China safe for democracy and insure peace in the Far East on the other hand.

Japan's invasion of China is a flagrant violation of the elementary rules of international law, Nine-Power Treaty, Kellö-Briand Pact and the League of Nations Covenant. By ruthless killings of civilians in Manchuria and possibly throughout China, including women and children and by wanton destruction of property, Japan has discarded law, order and moral standards on which rests the Peace of the World. In a word, Japan's unprovoked aggression jeopardizes the rights of lives and security of these peace loving people of the World.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 8, 1936.

In view of the fact that the foundation of human civilization has been threatened by Japan, who thus places himself as the common foe of Peace and humanity, we therefore resolve:

1. That we request our American friends, for the sake of humanity and peace, to curb Japan's ability to make war by instituting personal economic sanctions against her;
2. That we urge our American friends to support our struggle for our national existence by every and all practical methods possible;
3. That we call to the attention of our American friends the disastrous effects of a possible Neutrality Act on China when and if formally invoked.

Chicago Tribune, August 10, 1892.

CHINESE COLONY INDIGNANT AT THE PLAN FOR DETECTING CHINAMEN

The Chinese quarter on South Clark Street was visited last night by a reporter for the Tribune to ascertain the feeling of those residents as to the photographing and measurements now being taken of Chinese in the large port cities of this country by government officials in furtherance of the recently enacted Exclusion Law. The entire colony sat on the sidewalks and doorsteps. They smoked long stemmed thimble sized bowled pipes or held cigarettes in their mouths. Of the larger tea merchants Sam Moy was not in. As Hip Long's place was reached a sidewalk fight started between two Chinese. Hip Long shouldered his way through the perspiring jabbering crowd of his country-men and in a fatherly way counseled peace. The belligerents were separated and the pipe and cigarette resumed sway.

The reporter introduced himself to the Tea Prince who angrily waved him away with a Chinese newspaper, as one would brush aside an impetuous fly. The reporter insisted on asking as to the Exclusion Act. Hip Long demanded: "Where you come from?" "The Tribune, will your people consent to sit and be photographed?" "Go way! I not talk".

Chicago Tribune, August 10, 1892.

Chow Tar was called on. The reporter was met by a servant who shrilly called out "What you want?" The business was explained. He disappeared, quickly reappeared, and said "He lie down, He not see you". "We get **dlink**". After he had taken a long robust forget-me-not drink of common Peoria whiskey he said in clear English: "If that law means that all my countrymen, residents in America are to be measured as criminals and labeled as so many packages of tea it will never be enforced. The ridiculousness of its provisions will kill it. Are we not residents here? Do we not pay taxes as all other property holders? It would be more nearly justice for them to drive us out. So long as we are accepted as residents we are entitled to some rights. We are not law breakers. There certainly would be a great deal of trouble should an attempt be made, such as you have indicated to place all Chinese residents on a par with professional criminals. For the record of such measurements and pictures would be classed as a "rogues" gallery. Would this Chinese "rogues" gallery be put on exhibition in the Worlds Fair to show the advancement in civilization that this nation has attained? No, no, I think that a telegram stating that such measurements and **photographs** are now being taken of Chinese in the cities which are ports must be a hoax. "We take another **dlink**".

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

2. Activities of Nationalistic Societies

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 28, 1937.

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE CHINESE ASSOCIATION

The Chinese Association held a meeting on the 26th, electing its officers for the next term. The results were as follows:

1. T. W. Izu was elected as chairman (or president) by 261 votes. He defeated three other candidates.
2. H. L. Chen was elected vice-president. (Chinese Secretary) by a vote of 308. His opponent had 236 votes.
3. M.T. Sheh was elected vice-president (Foreign Secretary) by 308 votes.
4. K. F. Chen was elected treasurer by 360 votes.
5. M.C. Chen was elected auditor by 397 votes.

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 26, 1937.

6. Out of four candidates, N. Y. Li and S. F. Sheh were elected accountants.
305 and 179 votes respectively.
7. H. T. Kuon was elected office clerk by 326 votes.

All elected officers are eager to shoulder their duties in serving. The society and public congratulate them.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 31, 1937.

CHICAGO CHINESE YOUNG PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC SOCIETY

The Chinese Young People's Patriotic Society will have a special dance at the On-Leong School Auditorium on September 3. The proceeds will go to the war fund.

All members of this youth society are very enthusiastic and patriotic over the present national affair. They are **anxious** to express their spirit of patriotism, and consequently they are utilizing this opportunity to the best of their advantage.

As a result of their persistent efforts, over four hundred tickets have been sold. The **whole** sum will be sent to China for emergency relief.

For the benefit of those who have not purchased a ticket for this occasion, may we announce that the program will consist of music and dancing, **presentations** and refreshments. A dance will follow.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 5, 1936,

WIP - SING CHINESE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION - NOTICE

The eighteenth annual Association convention has brought about a definite plan in checking up on its membership standings. This Association is allowing three months (October 1st to December 31st) to all members who are in arrears in their membership dues and pledges.

All those concerned must come in personally within the indicated period either to clear up their obligations or make some definite arrangements with the secretary in charge at the office. Members living outside of Chicago are permitted to arrange through mail if it is preferred. We repeat, however that the deadline is December 31, 1936.

We do hope that all members will realize their duty and assume their obligations in order to avoid any necessary steps the Association is reluctant but obliged to take in dealing with violators of the rules of this Association.

Chinese Daily Times, July 6, 1935.

MR. H. P. LIN ENTERTAINED BY THE NATIONALIST SOCIETY

Mr. H. P. Lin, the newly appointed Editor in Chief of the New York Chinese Daily News, stopped in Chicago on his way from Portland to New York City.

The Vocal Nationalist Society was notified of his arrival by the Portland National Society the day before.

Three fellow Nationalists- C. I. Kuong, L. Fong and H. F. Sheh were sent to welcome Mr. Lin at the station. Last night he was entertained at a banquet in the Great Eastern Restaurant. Nationalist members attending the banquet, were numerous.

After being refreshed with wine, Chairman Mr. C. J. Kuong offered a toast of welcome and asked Mr. Lin to deliver a speech. Mr. Lin, then related briefly his experiences with and the progressive condition of, the Nationalist Society of China.

Chinese Daily Times, July 6, 1935.

The speech was very touching and stimulating to the listeners.

Mr. Lin left Chicago this noon.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic
Societies and
Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays
a. National

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San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

COMMEMORATION OF INDEPENDENCE (DOUBLE TEN) BY AMBASSADOR C. T. WONG

This is the twenty-sixth commemoration of Independence, and it comes at a critical moment of our national existence. It seems that this commemoration is going to be a meeting of joy and sorrow. We are happy, because this commemoration reminds us of our martyrs who gave their lives so that we may enjoy the existing republic, freedom and equality. But we are sad and sorrowful, because our republican freedom and equality are being challenged and attacked through the Japanese invasion of our land.

We want joy and joy alone, and it is up to us to get it and to keep it, because freedom and equality are not gifts freely given by others, but are only obtained through our personal efforts. We must realize that we must maintain our prestige through self-preservation, and strengthen ourselves through self-protection. Opportunity knocks at our door and we must not let it slip by.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

To depend upon others for help in time of trouble is to invite failure.

Germany was defeated and its freedom and equality taken away. But look at it now. Indeed, it is the fighting spirit for self-preservation that we need. We have to, and we must, fight for ourselves for freedom and equality. The old saying; "Those who have aims will eventually succeed".

Our country is fortunately blessed with vast and rich territories and a numerous population. If we could only unite and fight all together, we would not have to worry about any foreign invasion and aggression.

Our present plan and hope is to have the whole country united in its support of the central government and to fight for the ultimate republican victory. Otherwise, we will not only lose our freedom and equality, but there shall not be a place left for us in this wide world.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

The policy of our country, now, is to save ourselves. I hope that all fellow countrymen in China and abroad will do their individual best to maintain the existence of our republican China.

III B 3 a

III H

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Oct. 11, 1937.

WHAT WE SHOULD KNOW IN REGARD TO COMMEMORATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Editorial)

Amidst this disastrous autumn we commemorate our Nations Independence. While dancing with joy and happiness in commemoration there came a sudden impulse, - patriotism.

The Independence of to-day should, therefore, include at least the following factors which we all who have the same objectives, must know.

1. In commemorating Independence, we should all remember our obedience to the orders of the highest leader of our Central Government. We must recall that the commemoration of to-day, is due to our Republican leader's triumph in the Revolution; obedience on the part of the revolutionary members, and sacrifices made by the martyrs made it possible. He never gave up in spite of defeats.

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Oct. 11, 1937.

This was what led to the "Wu-Chong" incident - overthrowing an imperialistic government and instead, establishing the Chinese Republic. And that was the birth of our Independence.

During these critical moments of national crisis we must continue cooperating with our leader from the Central Government, and that is, only, the first step in defending and saving our country.

Back in our history, Moock-Tze proposed an absolute dictatorial government. His policy was to have a government that was under an absolute leadership of a dictator in order to maintain peace in society and to strengthen the national power. An absolute leader will utilize his rights and power to execute governmental affairs for protective purposes of his country and people. And if such measures are achieved, the national government will undoubtedly become a world's power, therefore, to follow and obey our leader is today the predominant factor in saving our country.

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Oct. 11, 1937.

2. In commemorating Independence we should commence with some new revolutionary activities. An ancient saying reads- " To right one's heart before cultivating one's self; to cultivate one's self before dominating a home; to dominate a home before executing national politics". **Therefore**, if we want to save our country we must begin with self-cultivation, **and** if we want to cultivate ourselves we must begin with **some** revolutionary movements or activities.

Ever since the new national activities headed by General Chiang Kai-Shek, the whole nation has united in its efforts to organize and, subsequently, to defend it successfully.

Yes, this is, indeed, the result of a new revolutionary movement and activity. We hope all overseas country-men will realize and agree that our aim is to protect and to save our country. And the new revolutionary activities and movements are the foundations.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

OCTOBER 10TH AND SEPTEMBER 17TH

The commemoration of our Independence (October 10th), celebrates the birth of Republican China. On this day we must also remember the Mukden incident (September 18th) which was really a national humiliation. In order to gain a clear concept of the Independence commemoration we must compare October 10th with September 18th.

The reason for the commemoration of October 10th, is the overthrow of the imperial government by the revolutionary movement which movement was initiated by Dr. Sun Yat San. Thus Republican China was born. We are now commemorating the 26th birthday of our Independence.

Now let us go back to the Mukden incident of September 18th. This incident marked the invasion of Manchuria by Japan. Our enemy has since indulged in his devastating desire for continual aggression. Exercising her three - fold (air, land and water) military power. Japan is destroying our cities and mercilessly murdering the civilians.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

The national government, feels that our future is at stake, and asks the entire country to resist the enemy. The people so far have responded whole heartedly. They have supported the government in all its attempts and defense plans.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

THE COMMEMORATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY THE CHINESE EMERGENCY RELIEF SOCIETY

For the first time in the long history of China, our people are now fighting for their existence. It is true that China has been conquered by Mongols and Manchus before, but the motive behind these conquests was the overthrow of the throne of China, the life of the Chinese was not endangered. The present Japanese invasion, has as aim to crush China, dominate China, and slave China. It affects the age-long freedom of the Chinese people. A liberty loving people, **nurtured in pacifism** and acquainted with the arts of war, China is now fighting for its independence.

Heretofore, China's desire for peace has been capitalized by Japan. Territories were taken away from us. Our people have been ruthlessly murdered. Japanese goods were smuggled into our country openly. Our hatred of war and our love for peace only encouraged Japan to launch fiercer attacks against us.

We want peace, we pray for peace, but what we get is a permanent war against our people and government until every Chinese has become a Japanese slave and every province a part of the Japanese Empire.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

To-day is our National Independence Day. It marks the Chinese will for independence and unification. It marks the Chinese struggle for democracy. It represents the countless lives that have been dedicated to this cause. It represents the countless lives that are daily taken away on the battle - fields and in defenseless cities, by the Japanese militarists. The ideals which this day symbolizes are ours to cherish and keep. No one can take them away from us. Our fight will go on as long as Japan refuses to renounce her dreams of conquest.

The behavior of the Japanese militarists has once again proved to the world that they stop at nothing. Law, order, and moral standards from which the peace of the world depends mean nothing to the Japanese.

Japanese militarists are the common foe of peace and humanity. We hate war. We hate barbarism. Therefore, let us unite and by our concentered efforts defeat Japan.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 8, 1937.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHINESE NATIONALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO

October 10th, is Independence Day. This is the day when our minds are centered upon the martyrs who fought and died during the revolution. It was their patriotic spirit and their activities that created the Chinese Republic. Today, we are in the midst of national crisis. The contest is not merely between Imperialistic China and Republic China, but between China and Japan. Indeed, we are facing a much worse crisis than our martyrs ever did.

With this objective well in mind the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association is planning a patriotic parade on October 10th, at 3 p.m. Every Chinese who is interested in his country is expected to participate.

A propaganda mass meeting will be held at the Shia-Pien Garden directly after the parade.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 8, 1937.

It is expected that this announcement will provide the opportunity for all the Chinese to inform and ask their foreign (American) friends to attend the meeting. This will not only be a grand Commemoration of Independence, but also a golden opportunity to do some propaganda work.

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Chinese Centralist Daily News, Oct. 4, 1937.

DOUBLE-TEN FESTIVITY (Chinese Independence Day- October, 10th).

As Independence Day is drawing near, the Spirit of Patriotism for achieving our goal of final victory in resisting our enemy, Japan, the Chinese Association has selected Oct. 10th, as the day for a Board of Director's meeting to select a committee to arrange a program for the "Double-Ten Festivity" (Independence Day). This will be an occasion to bring together all our fellow country-men in holding a mass-meeting of patriotic nature. As to the selected members of the committee and further detailed information, please read tomorrow's paper.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 21, 1937.

COMMEMORATION OF "SEPTEMBER 18TH"

A mass meeting was held last Sunday at the Chinese Emergency Relief Society's Auditorium in commemoration of "September 18th," which marked the Mukden incident of 1931.

At 7 P.M. the auditorium was fully occupied, and all the late-comers had to stand at the door which is symbolic of the Chinese public enthusiasm.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 P.M. by Mr. C. S. Mah, the assistant chairman of the exhortation and publicity committee.

Mr. Y. C. Moy, president of the Chinese Emergency Relief Society began the program with an explanation of the origin of this commemoration. He, then, introduced the first speaker, Miss Tsuo Shuioli, a student at the University of Chicago, who spoke on "The Commemoration of 'September 18th' and Fighting the Japanese till the End." She emphasized the three important methods of attacking Japan - militaristic, economic and cultural. We, who live abroad, should lead our country towards economic attack by supporting our government financially

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 21, 1937.

and boycotting Japanese goods, which eventually will result in a Japanese financial collapse.

Mr. Hwang Kai-Lok, a student at the University of Wisconsin, then, spoke on "Why Americans should be concerned with Sino-Japanese problems?" Mr. Hwang stressed the fact that we should utilize every opportunity to exhortate individually, explain, and give detailed information, if necessary, on Japanese invasion of our Chinese territory. Our duty is to enable the Americans to realize that the Sino-Japanese war is not merely a Far-Eastern problem, but a problem of world peace. The domination of Asia will not appease the wild desire of imperialistic Japan but will seek the domination of Western atmosphere as well. Therefore, if America wants to avoid unnecessary sacrifices due to a possible future war with Japan, she should resent Japanese militaristic movements and sympathize with China by assisting both materially and spiritually.

The evening program was concluded with the showing of films depicting Chinese civilization and the Sino-Japanese war.

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 21, 1937.

All in all it was a grand program for a grand commemoration. Fellow countrymen who attended the meeting were not only benefited by it, but they left the auditorium with more zeal, enthusiasm, and determination than ever before.

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San Min Morning Paper, May 29, 1936.

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COMMEMORATION OF MAY THIRTIETH (A DAY OF NATIONAL MISFORTUNE)

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My beloved fellow-countrymen and fellow-students, while we are in the midst of a National crisis we must remember to commemorate the unforgettable May thirtieth, and May thirty-first - day of National misfortune.

We commemorate May thirtieth because of sacrifices made by our fellow citizens, students and workers due to British and Japanese imperialism.

We commemorate May thirty-first because of the Tong-Koo treaty - the loss of our Northern China to Japan.

We have decided to commemorate on May thirtieth, Saturday, 8 P.M. at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association Auditorium. We hope all patriotic fellow-countrymen will attend as scheduled.

By participating in this patriotic program we will display the undying spirit of the Chinese Republic, and to express our desire for a united effort in war against Japan.

San Min Morning Paper, May 29, 1936.

We hope all readers will notice the next issue for a detailed program of the meeting.

Chicago Chinese Consolidated
Benevolent Association

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 13, 1935.

INDEPENDENCE COMMEMORATION PROGRAM BY THE ON-LEONG
CHINESE SCHOOL

The Chicago On-Leong Chinese School commemorated its National Independence (Double-Ten) Day yesterday at 3:00 P.M. The occasion also afforded the opportunity of the meeting of the students' parents.

The auditorium was appropriately decorated and more than 160 persons enjoyed the following program:

1. Meditation
2. Three Salutations to the National Ensign
3. Singing of the National anthem by the entire student body.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 13, 1935.

4. Principal Y. T. Moy made the opening address.
5. Speeches by the Chinese Consul, Mr. **Kuo**, (who spoke in the Mandarin dialect and was interpreted by Mr. C. P. Kwang, the teacher, to the Cantonese dialect) Mr. J. S. Jin, representing the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association; Mr. Y. C. May, president of the On-Leong Chinese Merchant Association; Mr. K. L. Li, president of the Ning-Yang Benevolent Association and Rev. T. Y. Li of the Chinese Christian Church.
6. A piano solo by Miss P. J. Tai, a student.
7. Mr. Kwang Chi-Ping, the teacher, expressed his gratitude to all participants of the program and the honorable guests.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 13, 1935.

8. Singing of National Independence anthem by the student body.
9. A loud acclamation of "Long live the China Republic."
10. A memorable photograph was taken.
11. The program was concluded with refreshments.
(Financed by the On-Leong Association)

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 6, 1891.

HIGH DAY IN CHINATOWN!

The Celestial New Year Begins Saturday, at Midnight

Saturday at midnight every self-respecting Mongolian in Chinatown will set fire to his Joss Stick and burn the same under his photograph of his Joss. Teachers in Chinese Sunday Schools will find their **customary** quota of pupils absent.

The young laundrymen may have developed much grace during the last year, but it is to be doubted whether a fair percentage are so far rockrooted in their new faith and acquired virtues to devote any part of next Sunday to a study of the Gospels.

Sunday is the beginning of the Chinaman's New-Year. Clark Street, in the vicinity of Harrison, will be joyous. It will be a gorgeous glow of red - literally and figuratively. It is the custom of the meek and lowly disciple of Confucius to become gay on the occasion of a new year.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 6, 1891.

He drinks plenteously, **eats** largely, and further expresses his general satisfaction with himself and the world in which he lives by hanging his banners on the outer walls, so that all may know that the Chinaman is happy. These ensigns are of rice paper, a bright crimson, and bear upon them legends not unlike the stories blazoned on the outside of chests of tea. The purport of these sentiments no man except the Chinese people know, and they decline to give a translation, so that the sentiments may **be** seditious, critical of duly appointed officials, adverse to the World's Columbian Exposition, or otherwise unfit for publication, and no one be the wiser. There is where the cleanser of linen has upon the situation the "cinch" so to say.

The observation in its various places will be drawn out for a period of two or three weeks, according to the constitution and bank roll of the celebrant. The opulent and plungers extend their festivities to great length, the prudent and those of little wealth must of necessity return to the boiler or the cigar makers table sooner.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 6, 1891.

CHARADES BY THE HEATHEN CHINEE

It is proposed this year by the few literary inclined to give a few charades and amateur theatricals in a convenient Clark Street basement. Each act will require from one and a half to four days with intermissions for slumber and meals in its presentation.

Great preparations have been made for the great preparations of joy, and large stocks of salt fish, young pigs, rice, gin and American liquor of red; together with the unaccustomed invoices of pigeons, have been taken by the groceryman of Chinatown in anticipation of the time of feasting.

All interrogatories were ignored, and the utmost that could be obtained was the advice to go ask Sholly Kee, with the suggestion sometimes added that Mr. Kee was loaded with information on New-Year and all other subjects.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 6, 1891.

Charles Kee is a man of about 30 years, who keeps a cigar factory at 327 South Clark Street. He is without question the best-educated Chinaman in Chicago. The present merry-making, he says, is the commemoration of the beginning of the eighteenth year of the reigning Emperor of China. Years are reckoned according to the lives of Princes and durations of dynasties. Quong Soi, Joss gratia, is the potentate in whose honor his subject of Chicago, of whom there are about 3000, will tamper with their stomachs,

There will be no fire-works according to Mr. Kee, because the authorities will not permit such display. But the smoking, extract of poppy will burn, tobacco will be reduced to ashes and barrels of gin and **medicine** wine" perish from off the earth. All outstanding claims will be paid, or surety given for their future settlement. It is a time for business with Chinamen, as well as a time for sport and it is part of their religion, which is to a large extent based on business principles, to square accounts at the beginning of another year.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 6, 1891.

The merry round of visits will be made, the limit taken off fan-tan, and dominoes played wide open and for blood. Larger number of pictures of the god just now in vogue have been made. The chronos are dreams of color - **absolute** nightmares, and would make the art connoisseurs of the institute insane.

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CHINESE

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 20, 1890.

GLEEFUL CELESTIALS

CHICAGO CHINAMEN CELEBRATE THEIR NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL

The Chinese New-Year celebration began last night about dusk. At 3 A.M. it had reached the stage of joyous riot, when a Chinaman begins to have fun. Clark Street south of Van Buren was crowded with happy Chinamen, and more happy Chinamen were bobbing in front of the pictures of the Joss in the Hip Lung store, Bow Wow Fung's, Sam Moy's, and other pleasant resorts, where Chicago Chinamen gather to smoke and have a good time. All the shops were lit, red paper signs hung in the windows, friendly parties of Chinamen were tossing off cups of rice gin, while up-stairs, over the Hip Lung store, a Chinese orchestra was playing for the pleasure of twenty or thirty privileged Chinamen, and a policeman from the Harrison Street station.

Ex-Lieut. Bowler Honored

Yesterday morning was spent in preparing for the big Jollification. In the back rooms of the stores paintings of the Joss were hung over little tables on which lay the sticks of incense to be burned later in his honor. The Chicago artist's

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 20, 1890.

idea of the Chinese Joss resembled ex-Lieut. James Bowler of the Desplaines Street Station. It represents the Joss as a tall man with a fierce eye, a pale-cold face and a dark mustache and goatee. The walls of the shops were papered with pictures of scenes in Chinaland and pictures of the Emperor. Cigar-dealer Sam Moy's portrait of the Emperor made the big man look like a native of County Mayo. "Who painted that picture for you Sam, my lad?" asked Sergt. Dan Hogan of the cigar-dealer. "Mike Casey, down here on Clark Street," replied Sam Moy with a grin. "I thought so," remarked Sergt. Hogan. "By my troth, the Emperor must have been too busy to give him a sitting and sent a proxy from Archer Road!"

Money in Sam's Purse

Sam Moy was not offended at this criticism of his decorations. It was a pretty hard thing to offend Sam Moy, or any other Chinese merchant, yesterday. When Sam Moy arose yesterday morning his shop was crowded with customers and the customers all had their pocketbooks out. They had come to settle up their accounts with Sam Moy. On New-Year's every Chinaman must pay his "chit"; if he doesn't do it before 4 P.M. he is disgraced. His friends do not speak to him on the street. Chinese boys peg bricks at him. Chinese women hoot at him from the windows. When

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 20, 1890.

he dies he goes to a place where he will meet Americans and others. So there was a constant stream of Chinamen entering Sam Moy's all day yesterday, and Sam Moy's face wore a smile of supreme content. When a customer entered he bowed to Sam Moy and said, "Kunghi." Sam Moy bowed to the customer and replied, "Kunghi," which means: "I am your everlasting servant. I humbly bow myself at your feet. I offer you my sincerest wishes for a happy year. May the moon love you. May your head mingle with the stars. May peace and prosperity be yours." The customer paid his bill and Sam Moy handed him a cup of gin and a five-cent cigar. Another customer came in a little while later. The same salutations were exchanged, and he, too, sat down to a cup of gin and a cigar. By nightfall the place was overcrowded. In the little stalls back of the shop half a dozen Chinamen were "hitting the pipe," and in a back room fifteen or twenty were gambling. A feast was set for 6 P.M. This was the menu as at other places: Bird's Nest Soup, Shark's Fin Soup, Fried Flat Fish, Roast Chicken, Roast Pig, Roast Duck, Roast Pigeon, Rice Gin, "Medicine" Wine, Oranges. At 10 P.M. the diners were getting warmed up to the festivities. Rice Gin had been poured in till the little Chinaman who sat next to Sam Moy carried a load that was picturesque and beautiful to behold. The conversation took the form of dialogues. One of the Chinamen yelled across the table to another Chinaman, "Happy New Year." "Happy New Year," replied the other Chinaman. "Good luck

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 20, 1890.

and prosperity to you." "Peace and happiness to you." "May you eat the skin of the roasted pig." "May wealth attend your ventures." "May your windows be unbroken." "May your fines be suspended." Whenever one of the Chinamen expressed a particularly noble sentiment all the other Chinamen applauded by hammering their dishes with the cups and bowling up some more. Like many other nationalities at midnight nearly every Chinaman in Chicago was a large and ornate drunk, and the New-Year's celebration was humming.

The incense sticks were burned before the pictures of ex-Lieut. Bowler, the orchestras were tuning up and the Chinamen were starting out on their calls. Each Chinaman carried two bundles of red sheets of rice paper. On each of the sheets of one bundle his name was written or engraved in Chinese characters. On each of the sheets of the other bundle a New Year's greeting was written. Every caller was treated to a bowl of gin and a cigar, the latter being carefully placed in his pocket. Before he left he handed to the host one of the red sheets. From midnight on to daylight all Chinatown was drunk and happy. The orchestra, consisting of a fiddle that plays only one note, a horn that plays another, and two drums that just make a noise, got to work about 3 P.M.

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 20, 1890.

The two Moy boys, who run the Hip Lung store, threw open the doors leading to the lodgings on the top floors and a great many Chinamen climbed up-stairs to pay their respects to Mrs. Quing Kee. Mrs Quing Kee is a stout German woman. She received their homage with complacency and sent Mr. Quing Kee across the street to fill the "growler" "I can't dring dot rice-chin," she said. "I lige beer better. Quing go ofer by Lawler's, unt get dree pints."

The Chinese New-Year celebration begins when the moon enters Aquarius and continues till the richest Chinamen in town thinks he has had enough. The merchants of Chicago will keep open house for ten days. The term of rejoicing grows less as the social scale is descended, and some laundrymen, who haven't much money, only keep it up for a day. The solid men of China celebrate sometimes for twenty days.

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 17, 1890.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR

The Chicago Chinamen are making great preparations for the Chinese New Year, which comes next Monday. All of them are laying in supplies of good things, and paper signs hang in the windows to notify passing Chinamen of the delicacies for sale within. "We call our New Year's day the Sun Down", said cigarmaker Sam Loy, 514 Clark Street, who is one of the boss Chinamen of Chicago. "It is the sixteenth of the present dynasty—that's the way we count it, you know. We will celebrate it in the usual way, with feasts and religious exercises. We don't have so much fun here as they do in other towns where they are allowed to shoot off firecrackers in the streets. The authorities won't let us go that far. If we had a license we would go ahead and spend every cent we have made in a year".

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 12, 1880.

THE CELESTIALS

The Chinese residents for the time being sated with the festivities of the New-Year which have been occupying their attention for the past few days, have settled down to business, but live joyously in the anticipation of the pleasures which are to be enjoyed next Sunday.

The earlier part of the day is to be devoted to social calls, and in the evening a grand gathering is to take place at a point not yet determined upon. Every mail brings to the residences of the various Chinamen envelopes containing the visiting cards of their friends in New York, Philadelphia, and other Eastern points, and from places in California and elsewhere. These, together with those distributed by local callers, will be carefully hoarded until the New-Year week has passed away, when they will be posted conspicuously upon the walls to serve as an indication of the number of friends possessed by the occupant of the place.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 12, 1880.

In this matter the Chinese take great pride, and the American lady whose door is besieged with callers from early in the morning until late at night on January 1st., is not more an object of envy or admiration in her own set than is the Mongolian whose mementoes of similar attention palpably outnumber the collections made by his fellow-countrymen.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

4. Conventions and Conferences

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CHINESE



San Min Morning Paper, Sep. 25-27, 1937.

AMBASSADOR C.T. WONG'S SPEECH TO THE CHINESE STUDENT DELEGATE CONFERENCE

The achievements of the Chinese students in this country are well known to us all. During the last 30 years, Chinese student movements have met with appropriate success and development. In spite of changing circumstances and conditions the student movement nevertheless, must continue to progress, because the general principles and aims of the student organizations remain the same. One must, however, remember to adopt proper ~~methods~~ and procedures in organizing and take into consideration the present environment and circumstances.

I realize that all you student delegates are here to discuss the exact duties and proper activities of students under the conditions concerning national welfare. And I will now present my version of the present conditions.

1. You undoubtedly realize that we are living in the most precarious and critical stage of our national history. All of us must share in the responsibility of averting the calamities of the national crisis. You, students, are the intellectual nucleus of whatever movements we might undertake.

San Min Morning Paper, Sep. 25-27, 1937.

You are fortunately blessed with wisdom and the ability to understand the republican principles of China. Therefore, students who respect and honor the past achievements of our student movements will surely follow their example in rendering their service to our country.

2. We are fighting, in the present war, for freedom and independence. We must win the war at any cost. If, however, we who are citizens of one of the world's largest and most resourceful countries having the oldest historical background and civilization, should be unfortunate enough to lose in the end, not only we would suffer the consequence but it would also be a loss to the world. I therefore, repeat that we must secure the ultimate victory. And in order to reach such a goal we need an unparalleled determination in working whole-heartedly for such an accomplishment.

3. We all realize that the present war is going to be a protracted one and we must plan and prepare accordingly. The following are important factors in the extended war against our invader.

San Min Morning Paper, Sep. 25-27, 1937.



- (a) Military organization - Our military forces have gradually discarded old fashioned equipment and are using modern machinery and equipment. If we should plan to prolong the war over a five year period, we must consider the replacement and manufacturing of arms despite our ever available man-power.
- (b) Aerial Combat - We realize that aerial combat is most predominant in modern warfare. Our enemies are using bombers to endanger our defenses, and it is up to us to defend ourselves aurally. We are, therefore, facing the vital problem of purchasing planes and training pilots. We, citizens of China, not only should be generous in contributing towards the up-building of aerial defense but we must also have more intelligent young men to take up aviation courses. We must prepare ourselves to become useful and available to our national government.
- (c) The need of talented and trained scientists- Because of lack of trained scientists, we have depended somewhat upon foreign specialists I am sorry to say. We realize that in times of war we need more scientifically trained men and women. I hope that those who have specialized in science will soon go back to serve our country.

San Min Morning Paper, Sep. 25-27, 1937.

(d) The need of spirit in war- The outcome of a war, whether it be victory or defeat, depends also upon the morale and the spirit of the participants. While our country is resisting our enemy with united effort, you students should likewise unite in spirit in your patriotic activities.

(e) Exhortation and publicity work- In this Sino-Japanese War, we are trying to resist our invaders; we are fighting for freedom and independence; we are fighting for our national principles; and lastly, we are fighting for world peace. Our principles and actions are right and, therefore, it's not difficult to gain sympathy from the rest of the world. You students should utilize every available opportunity to elucidate our purposes in the war, and to explain how both the United States and Europe will, eventually, be involved in the present war.

Personally, I am proud of our national heroes and their achievements, I am very optimistic regarding our ultimate victory. Above all, during these critical times of our national crisis you students should not neglect your duty as citizens. Everyone should take an active part in patriotic endeavors.

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San Min Morning Paper, Sep. 8, 1937.

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NORTH AMERICAN CHINESE STUDENT DELEGATE CONFERENCE - CONTINUED

The following items were decided on September 4th:

1. Expressions of gratitude to: J. Chin; T. S. Mah; S. L. Tsuo; J. Y. Yee; and C. H. Lou for their two years of unselfish service to the Student Association.
2. All Chinese Consulates and Chinese leaders for their contribution and support towards our activities.
3. Miss C. F. Chen for her excellent work on The Committee of Investigation, during the last two years and Mr. T. V. Tung, President of Harvard Chinese Student Association, for his services in this Association.

Due to the increasing national crisis The Student Association feels that it is its duty to urge student organizations throughout North America to participate in the expansion of our patriotic activities. The following are the contemplated steps:

San Min Morning Paper, Sep. 8, 1937.

1. The Executive Department of the North American Chinese Student Association will be divided into 7 sub-departments. They are:

- a. Finance.
- b. Publication.
- c. Chinese Merchants.
- d. Exhortation.
- e. Research Studies Department.
- f. Social
- g. General Business.

2. Each sub-department will be given the sole authority in organizing and executing its work.

3. In order to encourage all Chinese students in this country to participate in its patriotic activities, we have decided that the election should be based on schools or districts.

San Min Morning Paper, Sep. 8, 1937.

4. The above contemplated methods are subject to only one year's experimentation. The Third North American Chinese Student Conference will be held in New York on the first of September.

5. During the one year period of experimentation, an investigation committee of five should also be elected. This will mean a committee of 5 schools from 5 different districts.

The following are schools selected to be responsible for the 7 sub-departmental work of this Association.

- a. Chicago Students Association - Publication Department.
- b. New York Chinese Students Association - General Business Department.
- c. California Chinese Students Association - Finance Department.
- d. Southern United States Chinese Student Association - Chinese Merchants Department.
- e. Boston Chinese Student Association - Exhortation and Publicity Department.

San Min Morning Paper, Sep. 8, 1937.

- f. Michigan Chinese Student Association-Research Studies Department.
- g. Canadian Chinese Student Association- Social Department.

The General Business Department will assume the duty of chairmanship and be responsible to call for sub-departmental meetings.

The following are schools selected to serve on the investigation.

- (a) Wisconsin Chinese Students Association (Central U.S.)
- (b) Washington, D.C. Chinese Student Association (Eastern U.S.)
- (c) Tennessee Chinese Students Association (Southern U.S.)
- (d) California Students Association (Western U.S.)
- (e) McGill Chinese Student Association (Canada)

The Wisconsin Chinese Students Association will call committee meetings.

San Min Morning Paper, Sep. 8, 1937.

At 6:30 P.M., Mr. G. S. Wong, the Chinese Consul, and all the Chinese leaders were entertained at the Hwa-Yin Restaurant in Chinatown. Mr. C. S. Mah, was the temporary chairman who represented the entire Chinese student body of the the association.

The speakers on this occasion included Consul Wong, Y.T. Moy, President of The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, and Y.C. Moy, President, and W.P. Lee and T. Tang, Vice-Presidents of The Chinese Emergency Relief Society. Remarks of all speakers were brief but concise.

Finally, Mr. J. Chin, Chairman of this student conference expressed his gratitude to all who have participated in the four-day program of the conference, and urged that all student delegates return to their schools with the determination of securing more and better cooperation from Chinese merchants of their own localities in patriotic activities.

After the banquet a picture was taken by the famous photographer, Mr. K. T. Hsu.

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San Min Morning Paper, Sep. 6, 1937.

NORTH AMERICAN CHINESE STUDENT DELEGATE CONFERENCE - CONTINUED

On the third day of the conference the Student Delegates decided upon the following items:

1. Exhortation to the world to war against Japan.
2. Confirmation of organizations of patriotic activities in China and abroad.
3. Commence to solicit contributions from both the Chinese and the westerners for propaganda and relief of the war zone victims.
4. Delegates voted upon the closing of the conference on the 4th of September. Mr. Wong, the Chicago Chinese Consul and other local Chinese leaders were to be honored at a banquet for their support of the Student Association.

On the fourth day, which was the last day of the conference, the Student Delegates agreed upon sending an open letter to the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association and all other Chinese organizations in the United States.



San Min Morning Paper, Sep. 6, 1937.

In the letter it stated that: We, a Chinese student body in the United States as a whole, are taking this opportunity to offer our respects to all fellow Chinese countrymen in the United States who have sacrificed so whole-heartedly and contributed so generously toward the war fund since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War.

We are also taking this opportunity to encourage all of you to continue the excellent and unforgettable patriotic activities. At the same time, we are reminding you that to save China we must exterminate the Japanese, and to exterminate the Japanese, we must prolong the war. In this case, then, tremendous war expenses are unavoidable - as a matter of fact - indispensable. We hope, therefore, that your organization and members and all other fellow Chinese will continue your untiring efforts in striving to maintain our national integrity.

San Min Morning Paper, Sep 6, 1937.

When the ultimate victory is gained by our country, we are sure that, all over-sea Chinese will be credited immeasurably.

As students in this country we are offering all our cooperation and preparing ourselves to render our services to our country in the near future.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 4, 1937.

NORTH-AMERICAN CHINESE STUDENT DELEGATE CONFERENCE

The North-American Chinese Student Association had its second Delegate Conference at the Chicago International House on September 1. Delegates represented at the conference number over fifty.

The conference began at 9 A.M. Mr. J. Chin, president of the North-American Chinese Student Association announced the purposes of this conference or meeting. He, then, related the accomplishments of this association and also the co-operation rendered by this association to the overseas Chinese in patriotic activities.

Mr. Chin was, subsequently, elected presiding chairman of the conference, Mr. M. K. Chiang, Chinese secretary, and Mr. C. H. Lou, English secretary. A brief discussion followed the election of temporary officers.

It was decided that all problems that are to be taken up by this meeting should be classified into two separate divisions. One division to discuss problems and works in China, and another to take up problems and works abroad, such as our patriotic activities in the war against Japan, etc. The first division is headed by Mr. F. Y. Yee and the second, Mr. S. M. Fong.

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 4, 1937.

A committee of investigation was then formed. It consists of Mr. M. K. Chiang, (representing Western U. S.), Mr. C. L. Koo, (representing Eastern U. S.), Mr. L. C. Lee, (representing Canada), Mr. Y. S. Moy, (representing Central U. S.), and Mr. S. Y. Wu, (representing Southern U. S.) The work of the committee was to investigate the accomplishments of the two years old Student Association, which will be a foundation upon which to build future plans.

The delegates voted unanimously in sending a telegram to the Central Government to encourage them in maintaining a prolonged war against Japan.

A picture of the delegates was taken after lunch. After that the entire body visited the Chicago airport.

At 8 o'clock in the evening a refreshment party was held at the International House. During the party, the Chicago Chinese consul Mr. K. S. Wong, Dr. Palace and Mrs. P. C. Hwang made extemporaneous speeches.

So ended the first of the four-day Chinese Student Conference.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 14, 1936.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE CHINESE
NATIONALIST PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES

The annual Chinese national party convention was held here in Chicago yesterday at 1:00 P.M.

All the leading Chinese nationalists from coast to coast were on hand to celebrate and to participate in the annual event. Amongst the most notables were Consul General Yee of New York City and Consul Hwang of San Francisco.

The following was the program in numerical order:

1. Commencement by Consul Kou of Chicago
2. Meditation

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 14, 1936.

3. Three salutations to the National ensign and Dr. Sun Yat-San's image.
4. Singing of Nationalist Party anthem.
5. Presiding chairman, Mr. W. P. Lee, commenced charge of the program.
6. The reading of Dr. Sun Yat-San's will to the Nationalist Party.
7. General remarks by Y. T. Moy and C. S. Jin.
8. Reading of congratulatory telegrams by Mr. S. F. Shie.
9. A stirring and patriotic speech by Consul Kuo (Mr. C. P. Kwang interpreted from Mandarin to Cantonese)

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 14, 1936.

10. Speeches by eleven Nationalist Party Branch delegates.
11. An expression of gratitude by Mr. K. L. Lee.
12. The program was concluded with the taking of a group picture. A banquet then followed.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Aug. 14, 1935.

ALL AMERICA CHINESE STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Arrangements for the coming mass meeting of all Chinese students in the United States is progressing rapidly. Every Chinese student association of the various schools all over the country will each send a delegate to the Chicago meeting which will take place August 30 to September 5, 1935.

We understand that the Chicago Chinese Student Association due to the coming meeting has been working very hard in renting the meeting hall and selecting the proper temporary resident quarters for the delegates. Such negotiations were properly made.

They have also decided upon the problems to be discussed during the meeting, and the daily meeting programs were tentatively planned. All student problems will be discussed and investigated by separate delegate groups and for a final discussion and decision during the general meeting. A tentative program was sent to each of the delegates by mail yesterday.

We learned that the Chicago Chinese fellow country-men are very enthusiastic and sympathetic toward the principle, work, and organization of the All America Chinese

Chinese Daily Times, Aug. 14, 1935.

Student Association. They have been very co-operative with the Association financially.

Mr. K. L. Lee, president of the Chinese Consolidated Association and Mr. T. Tang, general manager of the Chinese Trade Company have taken upon themselves the obligation of expenses incurred by the student delegates' sight-seeing trips and their noon dinner, to fulfill a rightful duty as hosts and the spirit of sympathy and helpfulness.

III. ASSIMILATION

C. National
Churches
and Sects

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Apr. 16, 1938.

DR. (MISS) MEI-YU SEH SPEAKS ON EASTER SUNDAY

A grand Easter Sunday meeting will be held at the Chinese Christian Church on the 17th of April at 7:30 p.m. The Chinese Church choir and the Sunday School students will give a musical program and a dramatic performance on the life of Christ.

Following the performance Dr. M. Y. Seh, general superintendent of a Shanghai hospital, will speak to the congregation. Dr. Seh is known in America as the first Chinese girl to receive an M. D. degree. She returned to China soon after her graduation and internship.

In China, she established hospitals and schools both in Shanghai and **Nanchong**. At the time of her departure from Shanghai she was the general superintendent of the Shanghai Fah-Tah-Li Hospital.

The hospital has been partly damaged by bombs since the Sino-Japanese War, and is now occupied by the Japanese soldiers.

San Min Morning Paper, Apr. 16, 1938.

The hospital staff - doctors and nurses - have left for the interior of China where they have continued their noble service to humanity.

In the meantime, Dr. Seh is here in this country to solicit contributions from Americans who are interested in medical research in China. She will speak here at the Church in response to the invitation extended to her by the Chicago Chinese community.

San Min Morning Paper, Feb. 1, 1938.

A CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL WILL CELEBRATE ITS THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The Local Friends Church's Sunday School was established in 1908. With its 30 years record of excellent teaching methods, The Friends Church's Sunday School is considered one of the best English teaching schools in the city for the Chinese. Approximately one hundred Chinese have been baptized in this Church through the Sunday School.

Last December the entire student body of the Sunday School decided upon celebrating its 30th anniversary on February 27th at 3:30 P. M. The program will be held in the Church Auditorium. We believe this program will interest many American and Chinese Christians, especially Chinese members of various Sunday Schools.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 12, 1936.

THE OPENING OF CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOLS

All Chinese businessmen in the United States are handicapped due to the lack of proper knowledge of the English language. Those who are interested in learning English have accomplished little, due to lack of time.

So for the benefit of the Chinese countrymen, the churches have established the Chinese Sunday Schools. Many have grasped the opportunity and consequently they have benefited by them. There are nine Chinese Sunday Schools in the various Chicago Churches and they are for the Chinese.

According to Rev. T. Y. Li of the Chinese Christian Church, all Chinese Sunday Schools will begin classes on Sept. 13th- Sunday afternoon.

All classes will be taught by Americans. And the text books are pre-

Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 12, 1936.

pared by Rev. T. Y. Li.

Aside from the Sunday School lessons there will be classes in English conversation, composition and grammar, etc. All lessons have both English and Chinese definitions.

We wish all Chinese countrymen will utilize their precious moments to better themselves by attending one of the nine schools.

Remember, its free to all and for further information, please write to the Chinese Christian Church on 22nd and Wentworth Avenue.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 27, 1935.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL AND CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY
OF THE FRIENDS CHURCH

The Chinese Sunday School and Christian Endeavor Society of the Friends Church offered an evening service program at the Evangelical Church last Sunday (24th).

The following was the program:

1. Mr. C. J. Moy, the presiding chairman called the meeting to order.
2. A Southern Chinese vocal selection by the Chinese Choir.
3. Prayer by Mr. K. H. Chin.
4. A duet by W. Moy and C. J. Moy.
5. Scripture reading by F. W. Moy.
6. English hymn by the Chinese choir.
7. Mr. T. N. Moy spoke on "God's impartial love."
8. Male quartet number by F. Chin, C. S. Moy, Z. Moy and H. W. Moy.
9. The brief story of a baptismal experience of a ninety-year-old man, by Dr. F. C. Moy.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 27, 1935.

10. Vocal solo with piano accompaniment by C. J. Moy.
11. Reverend W. Moy preached on "Jesus our friend."
12. A Chinese selection by the choir.
13. Benediction by Reverend T. Z. Young.

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CHINESE



Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 2, 1935.

THE CHICAGO CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE

The Chinese Sunday School Conference will have its annual Spring meeting next Sunday at 7:30 p.m. The meeting will be held at the Chinese Christian Church on Wentworth Avenue.

All the Chinese Sunday School members who number over three hundred will participate at the conference meeting.

Nine English churches in Chicago support Chinese Sunday Schools. One Sunday School is also attached to the Chinese Christian Church. These Sunday School classes are established to accomodate our Chinese people who are interested in Christianity. The enthusiastic American teachers have even devoted their time every Sunday afternoon to teach English to the Chinese members who do not know this language. Thus, they remove the only obstacle which prevents some Chinese from acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Christian religion. We may say that the present records of some of the 350 Chinese members of the Sunday School classes prove that the American teachers' efforts have not been in vain.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 2, 1935.

The program of the meeting will **consist** of musical selections and speeches. Reverend T. Y. Lee, of the Chinese Christian Church will be the presiding chairman and Mr. C. L. Liu will be the principal speaker.

We do believe that the gathering will be a gay and entertaining one.

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CHINESE

The Chicago Tribune, June 17, 1878, 8:2.

THE CHINESE

A Sunday-School for Their Benefit

Whether it be that the Christian people of Chicago have become so accustomed to the sight of the Heathen Chinese that the almond-eyed Celestial has escaped being an object of interest to them, or because those same people have never regarded the Chinese as an object fit for anything beyond washing clothes, is the reason for no effort having been made by Chicago philanthropists to spread the Gospel among the shaven-headed, is something beyond the knowledge of the writer of this item. Perhaps some effort has been made in a small way. Certainly none has been made in a way to attract so much public attention as will be attracted by the plan of work lately begun by Mr. David Jones, a missionary who has for the past two years labored among the Chinese at Evanston.

Not that Mr. Jones has commenced in a manner that would bring himself and his work conspicuously into notice. He began very humbly by getting the use of a third story room in the Farwell Hall building and calling to his aid a number of ladies and gentlemen he started what is known as the "Chinese Mission."

111. ASSIMILATION

E. Youth Organizations

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 9, 1935.

THE BOYSCOUT CLASS AT THE CHINESE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Beginning this Saturday at 2 p.m. and every Saturday thereafter a Boy-Scout class will be held at the Chinese Christian Church on Wentworth Avenue. The class is being formed for the benefit of our Chinese boys who are in need of scientific and creative encouragement.

The curriculum consists of moral teachings, instructions in practical handicrafts and educational moving pictures. All of which will be extremely helpful to the plastic youths.

Mr. Stephen, a graduate of the Chicago University will be the instructor. We understand that Mr. Stephen, himself, is an ardent **enthusiast** of Boy-Scout movements and has done extensive research work in this particular field. He is a man of character and education, and we are **certain** that the class will be a success under his leadership.

All the boys between the ages of nine and fourteen are welcome to join the class as soon as possible.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 9, 1935.



The class will hold its first meeting on **this** coming Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock. It will be considered a commencement meeting, and Mr. Howe will be the guest speaker. He will also display some electrical appliances which will be of interest to the class as well as to the adults.

For this reason an invitation is extended to all those who are interested.

III. ASSIMILATION

G. Immigration and Emigration

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 8, 1935.

THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS' ACTIVITIES AMONGST OUR
CHINESE MERCHANTS

We are fully aware that the United States immigration inspectors accompanied by a Chinese interpreter have been visiting all Chinese establishments throughout the city. A. Mr. Jin and a Mr. Wu, both operators of laundries, were taken yesterday by the inspectors to the immigration office for questioning in regards to their eligibility as immigrants. Both however, proved that they were legal immigrants and were consequently released.

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CHINESE

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 19, 1893.

WROTH OVER CHINESE TROUBLE

When the World's Fair concession for a Chinese bazaar was offered for sale, some South Clark Street capitalists led by Hip Lung and Sam Moy proposed to buy it. Negotiations were still pending when they received a permit from Washington to import Chinese actors and skilled artisans for the bazaar. They at once made a requisition on China for 273 such actors and artisans. But their plans to secure the concession from the Fair directors failed at the last moment when another Chinese syndicate consisting of Hong Sling, Wong Kee and other Mongolians stepped in and took the bazaar rights.

But according to the tea shop gossip the Lung Moy importations had already embarked for Puget Sound, where they arrived only to be met by cold government officials who refused to let them land. The original permit from Washington was said to be void from the time that negotiations for the bazaar privilege fell to the ground. Accordingly Wong Chin Foo said last night that the colony of 273 was compelled to take a boat back to China without so much as setting foot on American soil.

Chicago Tribune, July 29, 1892.

INSPECTION OF RETURNING CHINESE

The Chinese colony in this city has received a knock-out blow in an effect to secure a ruling from Washington, in reference to the last exclusion act. Shortly after the passage of this law in May last, the Chinese proposed that vessels sailing from Canadian ports, with Chinese on board booked for Chicago, should be allowed to take their passengers through to this port where the latter's right to enter the United States could be examined. It was a harmless booking proposition on its face, but the Government authorities at this port filed a prompt objection.

The government sustained them, and orders were given that Chinese from Canada should be landed and inspected at the American port nearest to the point of sailing. "We didn't wish to avoid the work of inspection", said an official at the Custom House yesterday, "but we wanted Uncle Sam to have a fair show in the matter."

Chicago Tribune, July 29, 1892.

The Chinese colony here comprises between 2,500 and 3,000 persons. It has a certain amount of influence created by its trade connections, for the Chinese do a big business here and several Chinamen are wealthy men, even from a Caucasian's standpoint". They have lawyers employed and they have friends in two or three railroad companies and they have connections in other directions. I do not assert that they could bring forward all these people to help identify a Chinaman. There is less danger in that than the brotherhood which exists among themselves and their willingness to help each other.

The law permits Chinese merchants, who have previously lived here to return. Now any Chinaman in the city where he lived can produce scores of his country-men to swear that he was engaged in business as a merchant. Under the Chinese custom every man in any of the large Chinese stores here is a merchant.

Chicago Tribune, July, 29, 1892.

May be he swept the floor and did sink work. Still he was a merchant and can prove it by lots of sworn testimony. In places where the entering Chinaman hasn't resided, where he hasn't a host of intimate friends, manifestly the Government is better protected while the Chinaman's rights are just as well taken care of.

The Exclusion Act, which went into effect in May, contains one provision with which the Treasury Department is apparently still wrestling. It relates to the methods which shall be used to identify Chinamen applying to enjoy the privileges of the Act. The department notified collectors and inspectors some weeks ago that instructions on the point would be issued shortly, but the orders have not yet been received. The extraordinary resemblance which the average Chinaman bears to dozens of other Chinamen always hampered the customs offices in carrying out the provisions of the former anti-Chinese law.

Chicago Tribune, July 29, 1892.

The photograph of the owner is affixed to the papers carried by a Chinaman. "But it looks like twenty others", said an inspector yesterday. A photograph is by no means a sufficient identification, especially when it is remembered that a keen intelligent race is concerned. The Chinese are determined to enter this country. It is a Herculean task to keep them out.

It is understood that the Bertillon system of identification has been pressed upon the notice of the **Treasury** Department. The government authorities here for the reasons mentioned expect few Chinese inspection cases. But they are interested in the subject of identification. Yesterday a man who has traveled in the East said: "Why doesn't the government require each Chinaman to make the imprint of his thumb upon his papers on leaving the country? It would be a sure means of identification, because the lines on no two human being's thumbs are alike. It is a method used in the Orient.

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 16, 1891.

FROM THE CHINESE COLONY

Chicagos Mongolians were in a state of great excitement yesterday. Hip Long, Sam Moy, and Chow Tal, the big three of the local Chinese colony, issued a proclamation to the effect that Lem, alias Harry Ant, a laundryman at Madison and Peoria Streets. has to be avoided by all good and true Chinamen until further notice. It is claimed that Lem furnished false information to Special Treasury Agent I. F. Scanlon which led to the arrest of seven Chicago Chinamen, who were returning from a visit to the fatherland.

The seven had their papers, but the informant of Mr. Scanlon said they were not made out to the men who carried them. The unfortunate seven were held at Gretna Man, until yesterday, when it was ascertained the information against them was false. The triumvirate claim to have abundant proof that Lem Ant was the cause of all the trouble. "We will see him again" said Sam Moy last evening, and give him **another** chance to clear himself. If he fails to do so we will have nothing more to do with him.

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 16, 1891.

We have sent word to all the Chinese in Chicago of what he has done. If he does not clear his skirts his fellow countrymen do not want to have anything whatever to do with him. We believe he did it hoping to get a reward from the Government.

Lem Ant is also accused of abandoning the worship of Tass for the Christian religion and conducting a Chinese Sunday-school in his laundry for some time.

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CHINESE

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 13, 1891.

CHINESE MAY VISIT THE FAIR

What bearing the laws of the United States affecting Chinese immigrants will have upon citizens of China arriving in this country to visit the Chicago Exposition has been under consideration at the Treasury Department for several days. Acting Secretary Nettleton to-day addressed a communication on the subject to Vice-President Bryan, in which he stated the purpose of Congress in enacting laws prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers. This is well understood. It is difficult to see in what manner that purpose would be to any extent defeated or hindered by permitting Chinese citizens under proper regulations to visit the United States in 1893 for the purpose of taking part in the Columbian Exposition, in which the Chinese Government has been formerly asked by the Government of the United States to participate. If it shall prove that any difficulty or uncertainty would affect the intrusion or application of the law in this case, Congress will meanwhile be given an opportunity to take the question into consideration.

III. ASSIMILATION

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Feb. 4, 1938.

CHICAGO CHINESE EMERGENCY RELIEF SOCIETY

SOLICITATION FOR AERIAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

The following are encouraging tokens of appreciation for contributions to the Cantonese Aerial Defense Association.

1. Methods are in accordance with rule No. 15 of this Society.
2. Excepting the tokens of appreciation by the National Government and the Aero-nautic Association of China, all contributors will be guided by the following rules.
3. Individual contributions, sufficient to purchase ten planes or more at two hundred thousand dollars per plane, (in this article all sums will be in Chinese dollars which is equivalent to thirty cents in gold) will have the privilege to select one of the largest iron bridges in Kwangchow (capital of Kwantung) to bear the name of the contributor, and a stone monument emblazoned with the name of the contributor and the cause of its dedication will be established at the head of the bridge. Above all, such cases will be presented to the National Government for a special token of appreciation.

San Min Morning Paper, Feb. 4, 1938.

4. Individual contributions sufficient to purchase five planes or more will have the privilege to select one of the Capital's roads to bear the name of the contributor. (In cases of old roads selected, original names will be changed). Also a stone monument emblazoned with the name of the contributor and cause of its dedication will be established on the side of the road selected. Contributors are entitled to select roads outside of the Capital if they so desire, as long as the road is within the state of Kwantung.
5. Individual contributions sufficient to purchase three planes or more will have his name as the name of the town of his birth. A stone monument will also be established for permanent memorial.
6. Individual contributions sufficient to purchase one plane or more will have his name for the name of the plane.
7. Contributors of between \$100,000 and \$200,000 will have a pavilion built in the Capital's public playground, named after the contributor.

San Min Morning Paper, Feb. 4, 1938.

8. Contributors of between \$50,000 and \$100,000 will have the pleasure of receiving a eulogic tablet from the State Governor. He will also have his picture made on an eighteen inch square piece of porcelain which is to be hung in a public auditorium.
9. Contributors of between \$10,000 and \$50,000 will have their pictures made on an eighteen inch square piece of porcelain which is to be hung in a public auditorium. They will also be given a silver cup.
10. Contributors of between \$1,000 and \$10,000 will be given tokens of appreciation as follows:
 - (a) Between \$6,000 and \$10,000, a silver honorary plaque.
 - (b) Between \$3,000 and \$6,000, a gold medal.
 - (c) Between \$1,000 and \$3,000, a silver medal.
11. All contributors within the above category will have their names emblazoned on a monument which will be established in a selected public playground or auditorium, beside their classified specific tokens of appreciation. Those who contribute between \$100 and \$1,000 will have their names and amount of con-

San Min Morning Paper, Feb. 4, 1938.

tribution emblazoned on the same monument.

12. All contributions regardless of amount will be published in the newspapers.
13. All contributions in the form of properties or other materials will be estimated according to market price.
14. The above rules will be effective to-day. Will all contributors notice that it is not necessary to contribute the whole sum pledged at once in order to receive the mentioned tokens of appreciation? It may be worked out on an accumulative basis. For instance, if a contributor contributes \$2,000, which comes under rule No. 10 (c), he naturally receives a silver medal. And if his contribution should amount to \$5,000, making his total contribution \$7,000 - which comes under rule No. 10 (a) - he naturally is entitled to a silver plaque.

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Jan. 10, 1938.

MOY U LIAO'S ENTHUSIASM OVER NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Moy U-Liao, who is in the local laundry business, is a quiet and poor man who minds his own business. But whenever anybody happens to discuss the lawless invasion of our enemy- Japan, he gets excited and exceedingly exasperated.

Since the existence of the Mid-western Chinese Emergency Relief Society, Mr. Moy realizing the opportunity to recompense his country was at hand, began economizing in food and clothing, contributing towards the war fund again and again. His contribution totalled \$550.00, and stated clearly that he would not accept a receipt of public debt or a national bond for same.

On the basis of the individual laundryman's contribution, Mr. Moy rates the highest. Besides his contributions towards the war-fund he also solicits from the Westerners, for the emergency relief to help

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Chinese Centralist Daily News, Jan. 10, 1938.

unfortunate civilians in the war zone.

Such is Mr. Moy's patriotism. He is indeed a first class citizen.



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San Min Morning Paper, Dec. 6, 1937.

FINANCIAL FACTOR IN BUILDING AERIAL DEFENSE - THE ENTHUSIASM OF CHICAGO
CHINESE WITH THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Since the removal of Central Government from Nanking to Chungtu, Canton has practically become the military and financial center of China.

The recent aerial attacks by our enemy on our Cantonese railways and forts were just the beginning of the Jap's efforts to break our transportation, communication and unity between the North and South. We can readily see, at the same time, that **our** enemies are determined to invade the **southern** interior if given the opportunity, due to the lack of improper **defense**.

In view of the critical possibilities, the Canton Province has decided upon building up a more powerful aerial defense. It will not only defend the Canton Province but eventually it will be a national defense.

San Min Morning Paper, Dec. 6, 1937.

So then, the Aerial Defense Fund Association was organized. Oversea Chinese were notified by telegrams asking their support. The aim of the organization is to solicit funds for the purchasing of war-faring planes, subsequently for our aerial defense.

The Chicago Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association had a special meeting of the Board of Directors on the 3rd., of this month. All directors, realizing the organization's aim in protecting our homes and our country, decided upon a whole-**hearted** support.

The plan was to turn over the November contributions to the Chinese Emergency Relief Society, for the aerial defense program only. However, it is optional to the contributor. (That is the contribution will be from their regular monthly pledges which entitles them to the National Bond of the like amount.



San Min Morning Paper, Dec. 6, 1937.

But those who desire to turn their regular November contributions to the aerial defense program will not be given National Bonds in return, as this **contribution** will be of a voluntary nature rather than an obligatory pledge.)

As a result, more than \$30,000 in Chinese money was realized and forwarded to the Aerial Defense Fund Association in Canton, China. This is the extent of enthusiasm and determination of the Chinese overseas.

The South China Military Organization and its aerial defense have, long, been one of the important factors in our Central Government's **united** effort to defend our country from the enemy, - Japan. Just a month ago Mr. S. S. Li was sent from the Central **Government** Aeronautic School to inspect the Cantonese aerial defense units.

San Min Morning Paper, Dec. 6, 1937.

While the Canton Province is under the supervision of the Central Government we feel the necessity of cooperating with the Central Government to strengthen our aerial defense, due to the ever increasing crisis. To strengthen our aerial defense power we realize the purchase of more planes is indispensable and then, of course, the anti-air craft guns, machine-guns, bombs, etc., which compose a wholesome aerial defense unit. And finance is the only means to achieve such an end.

Yes, in order to strengthen our aerial defense we must have your financial aid-financial aid of all overseas Chinese. Your enthusiasm and whole-hearted generosity will be the only means to express your spirit of patriotism. We hope, then, that all of you fellow country-men will contribute liberally. This will make it possible for us to defend the South successfully. And subsequently it will mean a successful national defense.

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Nov. 8, 1937.

CHICAGO CHINESE PATRIOTIC SOCIETY AND ITS POLICIES

The unity of our country is obvious since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War. Chinese abroad have organized societies such as this one to maintain unity amongst ourselves. And to put forth an united effort in supporting the National Government. Our responsibility as a citizen of the Republic of China is, then, to stop immediately all our economic relationships with our enemy. Boycott Japanese goods is, of course, our main weapon. But in addition to that, we have decided, beginning today all Chinese salesmen and stores must not sell any merchandise to the Japanese.

There is only one exception in this case. That is our restaurants are obliged to accommodate the Japanese because of the American law. And finally, no Chinese should seek employment from a Japanese restaurant or store. All these will signify our desire for a united effort in our fight against our enemy - Japan.



Chinese Centralist Daily News, Nov. 8, 1937.

If anyone should violate the designated rules in trading with, or working for, our enemy, he is, of course, a traitor who cuts himself off of the national government intentionally. And, no doubt, we all know how a traitor should be dealt with.

We hope, therefore, all of you will maintain self-respect.

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Nov. 8, 1937.

THE EXCELLENT RECORD OF CHINESE MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD THE
WAR FUND

THE AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION IS ABOVE NINE
DOLLARS - QUOTA

THE SUCCESS AND SMOOTHNESS IN SOLICITATION PROCEDURE IS IN ITSELF A RECORD

Ever since the organization of the Chinese Emergency Relief Society, Chinese in Chicago and the adjoining towns have contributed very generously. As a result the total first period contribution has reached a history making record of \$370,000.

Beginning the second period of contributions we have decided upon an unlimited period of monthly solicitations. According to this arrangement we have planned to have various groups of three to four solicitors in each, and they will make a monthly round of all pledgers for contributions.

The first two groups of solicitors were sent out on November 4, and they returned with cash contributions over \$900 - and ten-day pledges of some \$800. The next

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Nov. 8, 1937.

day (5) there was only one group out. The group consisted of U. T. Moy, Y. S. Wu, S. L. Wu, S. H. Chien and with Y. F. Moy as the driver. The group started toward the Chicago North-West side. Wherever they stopped they were met with enthusiastic reception and voluntary contributions. As a result of the work of that particular group on that day they realized a total cash contribution of over \$700, pledges close to \$300, and this is, indeed, an excellent record.

Since we have decided upon making the second period solicitation on a monthly basis for an unlimited period, we are requesting that all contributors who have contributed \$10, for the first period, will set that amount as their monthly contributions.

The average individual monthly contribution for the first two days' record is over nine dollars.

If such is the expression of our feelings toward our country then there should not be any difficulty in meeting our national problems.

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Nov. 1, 1937.

CHINESE EMERGENCY RELIEF SOCIETY NOTICE

The first installment of the relief fund is completed. Those who did not contribute toward this worthy cause during the set period, have been detected and fined accordingly. However, this association will extend another chance to those who have not as yet contributed. For the sake of the general Chinese opinion of the community we have set October 29th to November 4th, as the period during which all those who have not contributed must do so, and the contributors will as usual, receive national bonds in return. But after the expiration of November 4th, all noncontributors will be punished according to the rules of this organization. And besides, all fines will be turned over to publication expenses with no national bonds in return.

Those who love their country please do remember to follow the designated rules.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 16, 1937.

PEOPLES ANTI-JAPANESE MASS MEETING

The entire world has realized that the Japanese military movements in China are not only menacing the peace in Asia, but are also affecting the whole world. The world, therefore, is ready to stand by its principle, to sympathize with the Chinese defenders. The American people, especially, have expressed their sympathy with us. We feel, as Chinese, that we should put forth additional efforts in propaganda.

The American Anti-War and Anti-Fascism Associations together with the Friendly American-Chinese Society, have decided to have an anti-Japanese mass meeting on October 19th (Tuesday) at 8 P.M. The location will be at the Stuben Club, 188 West Randolph Street.

The speaker will include the Chinese acting consul, Mr. Wong, Mr. J. Chin of the University of Chicago, and the president of the local steel workers union.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 16, 1937.

The objectives of the meeting will be to uphold the President's speech on October 5th, during which the President accused the aggressors and violators of world peace. Then a discussion will take place concerning the possible means of boycotting Japanese goods. Other anti-Japanese movements will also be considered.

We hope as many Chinese as possible will attend the meeting.

The admission is twenty-five cents.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

JAPAN'S UNDECLARED WAR IN CHINA - By Ambassador C. T. Wong.

While the far-seeing statesmen of the world proclaim again and again the principles of international self-restrain and advise abstinence in the use of force in the pursuit of national policies, the military oligarchy of Japan is ravaging China with all the deadly weapons of war. Those who are not quite familiar with this phase of baneful influence from which the world is suffering today, will do well to examine the illegal actions of Japan in China. In recent years, the world has come to openly question the good faith of Japanese pretensions regarding China. Time and again, responsible Japanese officials told the world that Japan has no territorial designs in China, but their actions in China belie their words.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

Steadfastly and incessantly Japan has encroached upon the administrative and territorial sovereignty of China. In less than six years, she has occupied four large provinces of China in addition to certain parts of the provinces of Suiyuan and Chahar, generally known as Eastern Mongolia. It is characteristic of Japanese aggressions in China, that "incidents" are purposely created, and under such pretenses armed force is invariably resorted to. When the smoke clears after each conflict, we find Japan occupying more Chinese territories, and more firmly entrenched in positions, which enables her to infringe further upon China's rights.

In regard to the military occupation by Japan of the north-eastern provinces of China since 1931 and the fighting in Shanghai in 1932, the legal aspects are very clear. The impartial commissions appointed by the League of Nations, clearly stated that Japan acted in Manchuria and at Shanghai without any justification and in violation of the covenant of the League, of the Kellogg Peace Pact and of the Nine-Power Treaty of Washington.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

Recently, Japanese aggressions have been directed against the five northern provinces of China, particularly Hopei, Chahar and Suiyuan. Her object is to set up therein another regime upon the pattern of the puppet state "Manchukuo". There is no limit to the ambitions of Japan. According to her fixed policy, generally known as the Continental Policy, Japan will extend her domination not only over China, but also over the whole of Asia.

To realize their domination over North China, the Japanese militarists purposely created on July 7th, the "incident" at Lukuochiao, or Marco Polo Bridge, where Japan has no right to station troops and hold maneuvers. Since then the Japanese forces have been in control of the whole Peiping - Tientsin area, from which emanate terrific attacks on Chinese positions.

The fighting that is raging in Shanghai is not a mere local event. It is a tactical measure purposely employed by Japan to consummate another conquest. The fact that Shanghai is the chief economic and financial center of China and an international city where foreign commerce and investments abound, is too well known to require elaboration.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

And that is the reason why Japan has chosen such a place as an object of her vandalism. While China is compelled to make supreme sacrifices for the preservation of her national existence, it is tragic indeed that innocent lives and properties have to suffer in atonement for the sins of Japanese militarism.

The cause of the present hostilities in China is very apparent. It is actuated by two diametrically opposite motives - on the part of Japan it is an undeclared war for national aggrandizement and territorial expansion. While for China it is armed resistance for the preservation of her national existence and independence. The whole issue, however multifarious and complicated, can be correctly called "Jingoism versus national self-determination."

Resistance is the only course opened to us. China has exhausted every effort for a peaceful settlement with Japan. Indeed, our government has made it known to Japan as well as to the world that it is prepared to settle any or all of the differences with Japan by any of the pacific procedures known to international law and practice.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

But such suggestions have received no response from the Japanese government. In spite of our conciliatory attitude and utmost patience, Japan repeatedly has resorted to force to seize Chinese territories. Our government wishes it to be known that **the provocations** and aggressions of Japan have forced China to offer armed resistance to the best of her ability since all attempts on her part at conciliation have proved unsuccessful.

It should be understood that China, while resisting the Japanese aggressions primarily on her own account, is also upholding at the same time, the sanctity of the international treaties, such as the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Kellogg Peace Pact and the Nine - Power Treaty of Washington. While China does not expect the friendly nations to start a crusade in her behalf she expects that all signatory powers to these pacts should **feel** conscious of their obligations under them.

Lastly, we must, however, express our deep appreciation for the moral support and the keen sense of justice of the American people, although we must all understand that some concrete actions are indispensable to crystallize this moral force so that it may hasten the advent of peace in the Far East.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

CHINA MARCHES FORWARD

It is gratifying to know that since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, world opinion invariably has condemned the Japanese aggression. The Japanese lust for conquest cannot be exterminated by any plea whatsoever.

Japan asserts that China is not unified. She assumes the self-styled savior role to "free" the Chinese people. However, China has been and is unified. The progress made during the last year is little short of phenomenal. Foreign observers often are amazed at the rapid pace of development.

According to an American professor, who left China in 1919, "there were less than a thousand miles of motor roads in the whole country. When he returned in 1932, there were over forty-five, thousand miles. Today it is claimed over eighty, thousand miles of highways have been completed."

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

Our financial reorganization has been a success. Ever since the Silver Act was passed by the United States, our stock of silver has been depleted by exportation to foreign countries. We faced the danger of national bankruptcy. So on November 3, 1935, we adopted the policy of nationalizing our silver, there by **stabilizing** our foreign exchange and **establishing** the Central Reserve System. The tax system has been revised. The stability of the foreign exchange during the recent trying times attest the sound foundation of our financial setup.

For the last several years, the Ministry of Public Health, has done much to safeguard the health of the citizens. Clinics are opened in different parts of the country, giving medical and sanitary aid. Training classes are conducted to turn out more health officers and public health nurses. They provide, also, mobile units which travel all over the country.

Realizing that transportation is vital in promoting better living, the Ministry of Railways has completed many important lines. British, French and other credit extensions enable us to start a program of railway construction. Aviation also has made great strides in the last decade. Airlines extend far into the interior.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

The national educational budget has increased five times in the last five years. Certainly, education has helped to bring national consciousness to the masses of the people.

The government undertakes to supervise and encourage private enterprises and expands government - owned industries. It takes special effort to increase the export of tea, tung oil, silk, and other articles. Improvement in quality is stressed in all cases.

All in all, the last few years witnessed the unification of China and the authority of the central government extends over all the provinces.

The Chinese people strive to build a new China. China is on the road to permanent political and economic stability.

While China is busily engaged in national reconstruction, Japan cast an envious look at our recent accomplishments. Japan hates to see a unified and strong China. In order to carry out her plan of territorial expansion, Japan attacks China while it is weak.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 11, 1937.

There would be no war if China were not unified, no war if China were not organized, no war if China were not progressive. We are forced into war. We are fighting a defensive war, a war for freedom, a war for peace.

APR (11) PROJ. 30275

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 9, 1937.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTUAL AERIAL COMBATS IN SHANGHAI BY AN EYE WITNESS

(The following is a letter from Mr. N. L. Sheh of Shanghai to his brother Mr. N. Y. Sheh of Chicago.)

Opportunities to witness aerial combats are numerous.

On the day when our aerial force attempted to bombard the Japanese gun-boat "Tsuyuen", I (Mr. N. L. Sheh) was on the roof of the Bank of Shanghai which was only half a mile from the gun-boat. Three bombs were dropped by our bombers. Unfortunately the closest was about 100 feet from the gun-boat. Our bombers again failed to accomplish their purpose, a second time. The gun-boat, however, moved away soon afterward.

The Japanese invasion of Shanghai this time has met not only strong resistance but the Japanese were forced back from time to time. They had to ask for reinforcements repeatedly.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 9, 1937.

The Japanese army that reached Shanghai, included at least sixty thousand soldiers, fifty gunboats and battleships, and over one hundred planes.

In spite of their apparent power, our forces resisted their attacks rather successfully. It was estimated that at least 10,000 Japs have been killed, since the beginning of their attack on Shanghai, up until September 5th.

Although our enemy had a large number of planes, due to lack of efficiency on the part of the pilots, their aerial force suffered great losses. Within a period of three weeks since August 13th, more than 40 of our enemy's planes have been shot down, while we lost only 10.

Our enemy, however, claims to have destroyed several of our air fields including some 76 planes. This claim is of course unfounded. In the first place, for the sake of safety, our planes and bombers were never assembled in great numbers, and secondly, our air forces were always aware of impending attacks.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 9, 1937.

Our fighters always meet the attackers before they ever reach their destination. They thus make it impossible for them to accomplish their purpose.

This false rumor, however, might have been based upon the following incident.

In Hangchow, we have two air fields, one for the aeronautic school and the other purely for military purposes. The aeronautic school air field has always been inspected by visitors, but the military air field is kept closed to the public. As a matter of fact, the public does not even know that there is such a field for military activities. In times of war, the well known aeronautic school moves into the interior, and leaves behind the hangars and some 50 wooden decoy planes. It was not long before our enemy's planes flew above the field and destroyed the planes which they thought were real ones. While they were fully enjoying themselves in destroying the wooden planes, our aerial fighters surrounded them with machine guns. As a result of this combat our enemy fled minus 5 planes. We lost only one plane which was indeed a victory.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 8, 1937.

THE ORGANIZING OF A FOREIGN PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT BY THE CHINESE EMERGENCY
RELIEF SOCIETY

The Chicago Chinese Emergency Relief Society, has recently organized the Foreign Publicity Department for the purpose of advertising our patriotic spirit and its activities. The department will also be responsible for the correction of any propaganda work which might be disadvantageous to us.

The Publicity Department will adopt three different methods. Speeches, literature and art. Each department will be headed by an expert.

These plans are definitely in process of completion. In the meantime, however, the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association feels that the impending Independence Commemoration on October 10th, will offer the Publicity Department a wonderful opportunity, as it is quite obvious that many foreigners (Americans) will be visiting Chinatown to witness the Commemoration and the parade.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 8, 1937.

The Publicity Department, has consequently decided to print some English pamphlets giving true facts of the Sino-Japanese war and of our economic relationships with the world powers. The **pamphlets** will be given to as many foreigners as possible.

Propaganda work of this type, we are sure will not merely entertain the sympathetic neutrals, but also give them a vivid picture of the Sino-Japanese war and its repercussion on the rest of the world.

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Oct. 8, 1937.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MID-WESTERN CHINESE
EMERGENCY RELIEF SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

In order to resist our enemy's invasion successfully, we need united efforts of the whole country, and our main weapon is to discontinue our economic relationship with them. If we could accomplish this measure fully, it will mean the end of our enemy's life.

Many people of other nations, angered at the aggressiveness and invasion of Japan, have started boycotting Japanese goods. Inflicting an economic punishment on our enemy.

England, America and others have expressed such a desire and, our countrymen in San Francisco and other cities have followed the steps very strictly

We, fellow countrymen in Chicago, have long been noted for our patriotic movements, since this incident we are doubly affected and enthusiastic.

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Oct. 8, 1937.

As to the conduct of buying and selling Japanese goods, we all realize it is most hateful. This society, (or organization) then, must reform its duty in resisting Japan by issuing the following rule:

Any countrymen if caught and proved buying or selling Japanese goods secretly, whether in Chinatown or Western stores, will be dealt with very severely. They are looked upon as traitors and should be discarded entirely from the public.

For the purpose of stringent organization, we are sending out investigators from time to time, hoping all of you will remember your duty to our country, thus maintaining self respect.

By

The Mid-Western Chinese Emergency Relief
Society of Chicago

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 7, 1937.

THE ARRIVAL OF MR. T. Y. CHEN, FORMER MAYOR OF SWA-TAW, IN CHICAGO

Mr. T. Y. Chen, was sent from the Canton government to Europe and the United States as a special investigator doing some political research work.

He arrived in Chicago from Europe yesterday, by way of New York. He **will** be here for about 3 days before continuing his trip West whence he will return to the homeland.

Mr. Chen's official position in China is that of assistant High Commissioner of the Kwantung municipality. He was, formerly Mayor of Swa-Taw and magistrate of many small cities.

He has just finished his research work in Europe and will continue his work in all the prominent cities of this country.

During his stay here in Chicago, Mr. Chen will be entertained by the leading Chinese organizations in Chicago.

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San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 7, 1937.

DR. TAO SHIN - TSE'S LECTURE AT THE CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

A reception was held at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association soon after the arrival of Dr. Tao, yesterday. The meeting was attended by many, including the acting Consul, Mr. Wong.

Dr. Tao, was introduced at the meeting by Mr. Moy Yu-Chok, President of the Chinese Emergency Relief Society.

Dr. Tao began his speech by paying tribute to the excellent patriotic work done, and still being done, by the Chicago Chinese. He emphasized the fact that the success was largely due to the spirit of cooperation which is truly admirable.

Dr. Tao, then, related briefly, his travel and experiences in Mexico. He believes that the Mexican people are extremely sympathetic toward China since the beginning of the Sino- Japanese conflict.

He, then, presented the 3 important ways to defend our country:

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 7, 1937.

1. Unification of the whole country for a prolonged war. A determined effort to organize the people, to militarize the people, and to train the people.
2. Study the enemy's conditions. The Japanese people (civilians) do not want war, they are under the militaristic thumb and have been forced to yield to the desires of the militarists. Knowing the psychological situation, we should, therefore, popularize and centralize the work of propaganda amongst the Japanese civilians. In due time, this will provoke an internal revolt in Japan against the militaristic rule.
3. Use pressure on the league of nations through propaganda so as to have the world powers boycott Japan economically. If we are successful in this measure, then the overthrowing of Japanese imperialism is almost a certainty.

Dr. Tao spoke for more than an hour in Mandarin dialect. The speech was repeated in Cantonese dialect by Mr. Mah Chu-Shun. After Dr. Tao's speech, Mr. C. W. Chu, president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association offered his thanks for the stirring and patriotic speech in behalf of the audience.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 7, 1937.

Acting Consul Wong, was then introduces. Mr. Wong emphasized that Dr. Tao's suggested 3 methods were indeed important, especially our propaganda work amongst the foreigners. He also stated that the local Emergency Relief Society, has organized a separate department doing such propaganda work.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 6, 1937.

DR. S. T. TAO ARRIVED IN CHICAGO FROM MEXICO

Dr. S. T. Tao, returned to Chicago, yesterday from a propaganda trip in Mexico. Y. C. Moy, C. Tang, W.P. Lee, and C. H. Yu, executive officers of the Chinese Emergency Relief Society were on hand to welcome him at the 12th Street Station.

He was entertained by the On-Leong Chinese Merchants' Association at noon. The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association arranged a reception meeting for Dr. S. T. Tao at 3 P. M. During that meeting Dr. Tao will speak on his experiences and the Chinese patriotic work in Mexico.

Dr. Tao will leave Chicago, at 9 P.M. the same day.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 5, 1937.

THE SIXTH PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING SPONSORED BY THE CHINESE EMERGENCY RELIEF SOCIETY

The sixth patriotic mass meeting was held at 7:30 p.m. yesterday (Sunday) at the Chinese **Emergency** Relief Society auditorium.

Mr. C. S. Mah assistant chairman of the propaganda department was the presiding chairman. Mr. Mah introduced the general director of the Chinese Emergency Relief Society, Mr. C. H. Yu, to the audience. The latter in turn introduced the first **speaker** of the evening Miss Y. T. Yu.

Miss Yu's topic was "The problem of China and Japan." She emphasized that the Japanese cabinet is attempting to combine imperialism and fascism having invasion and aggression as its goal. The present Japanese premier is especially anxious to dominate Asia with such isms. He has, as a matter of fact, succeeded in concluding a pact with the dictators Mussolini of **Italy** and Hitler of Germany.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 5, 1937.

It is apparent that their aim is to invade the helpless republic.

In Europe, there is the Spanish revolution and in Asia there is the Japanese invasion of our country which demand our attention. We, citizens of a republican country, should realize that we must present a united front in our fight against fascism and imperialism. When and if we can achieve such unity then ultimate victory will be ours.

Mr. W. C. Wei then spoke on "The China of Today."

Mr. Wei has just recently arrived here from Canton. He gave a brief description of the havoc wrought by the Japanese bombing our cities and centers of civilization, and their inhuman and merciless murdering of our civilians.

Mr. Wei also reported the existing unsurpassed spirit of unity in the whole country.

San Min Morning Paper, Oct. 5, 1937.

He is very optimistic concerning our ultimate victory, because of the wonderful patriotic activities of the people and their efforts in resisting the Japanese invasion. According to Mr. Wei, a prolonged war will eventually cause an economic collapse of **Japan**. Their defeat is sure to follow. Mr. Wei hopes that all of us will continue our patriotic work and back our government financially.

Mr. C. Tang, Vice-president of the Relief Society, concluded the evening program by telling the audience that \$350,000, have been contributed so far by the Chicago Chinese community. Mr. Tang also encouraged his fellow countrymen to continue contributing generously and to put forth more efforts in propaganda work. For we must realize that we are fighting for the existence and the glory of our republic.

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Chinese Centralist Daily News, Oct. 4, 1937.

HEROIC DEED OF AN AMERICAN

Since the Sino-Japanese war, the American people have been very sympathetic with us. During the past few months, numerous American people have contributed to our war fund.

There is one particular case of a certain American gentlemen who contributed \$10.00 last month and \$10.00 this month. He has promised to continue contributing \$10.00 per month until the end of the Sino-Japanese war.

Such noble enthusiasm certainly deserves our respect and gratitude. Now that the American people have done such noble deeds, how about, ourselves, fellow country-men, shouldn't it be of great encouragement to us.

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San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 30, 1937.

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OUR CONSUL'S REPORT OF THE CHICAGO CHINESE COMMUNITY'S PATRIOTIC
ACTIVITIES TO THE AMBASSADOR

On request of Ambassador C. T. Wong, Mr. K. S. Wong, the acting Chinese consul in Chicago, went to Washington, D. C. yesterday. During his brief visit at the Embassy Consul Wong will give an accurate but brief report of his opinion on the present Sino-Japanese, as well as of the Chinese patriotic spirit in Chicago.

Consul Wong's report contained four vital points:

1. The determination of our government and its people to fight till the end in the present Sino-Japanese war is prompted by the desire to protect and maintain the independence of the Chinese Republic. We are proving to the world that what China wants is peace, and peace only, in the Far East, and that the only means to achieve this end is for the Japanese to return our land to us. Otherwise, China will and must fight till the end for her liberty and independence.
2. Since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war, the entire world is aware of the cruel and merciless tactics used in the invasion of our land. The inhuman practices of the Japanese are, as a matter of fact, endangering the civilization

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 30, 1937.

of the modern world. With such a vivid knowledge of the situation which will, eventually, concern the rest of the world, how can they afford to take an indifferent attitude?

3. The united efforts of all our fellow country-men in defending our country is, indeed, symbolic of the spirit of unity, co-operation, and sacrifice. It is upon this spirit, as a foundation, that we will establish a new united China.
4. Consul Wong, then, gave a detailed report about the Chinese patriotic activities in Chicago, such as the generous contributions in behalf of the defending armies and for relief. He also described how the Americans are extending their sympathies to us spiritually and materially.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 23, 1937.

THE RETURN OF MR. O'YOUNG CHEE TO CHICAGO

Mr. O'Young Chee, president of the Yung-Ming Life Insurance Company, has returned to Chicago yesterday from a nine months trip to China.

During his trip Mr. O'Young visited all the leading cities in China, making a general study of the present condition of our country.

Mr. O'Young stated emphatically that since the beginning of the Japanese invasion both our government and its people are preparing definitely for a prolonged war. The whole country is determined and ready to make unlimited sacrifices. Furthermore, prominent citizens and leaders all over the country are co-operating splendidly in finance, transportation, and defense matters as well as in spirit.

The rapid unification of our country for defensive purposes is indeed a surprise to the Japanese, who consider it as a really perplexing problem. Because of the existing situation, the Japanese have used their concentrated efforts in their invasion of our country. But in spite of their lawlessness and brutal tactics used in their attack, our country as a whole is united as strongly as ever. The long looked-for sacrifices were not a surprise to us. We are all prepared for it, and

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 23, 1937.

the longer the war lasts the stronger our country will be. While our enemy is not in the position to maintain a prolonged war, and if she should be forced to prolong her attack, then, a Japanese internal shake-up is inevitable. Then, and only then, will we reap the final victory.

Our government, therefore, is looking forward to a continuous financial support of a prolonged war from the overseas Chinese, and a genuine sacrifice from all those who are in action.

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 21, 1937.

A TELEGRAM OF SCNDOLNCE FROM AMBASSADOR YANG FOR
MR. FRANK LOY

The Middle-Western Chinese Far-fund Association of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

The Chicago Consulate has reported to me the sad news of the death of Mr. Frank Loy. It certainly was a great shock to me. I am extremely sorry. Mr. Loy has always devoted himself to his country welfare and lately laboring day and night in the course of saving his country through soliciting contributions. It was certainly a great and honorable deed.

Will you kindly convey my deepest sympathy to the members of his family?

C. T. Yang
Sept. 20, 1937.

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San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 21, 1937.

CHINESE

A NOTICE FROM THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR

During the last month the Bank of China in New York has received over \$200,000, for defense fund, and over \$20,000, for relief fund. The Bank of Canton in San Francisco has received over \$800,000. All the banks in Chicago have received over \$300,000. Contributions for defense fund have been sent to our national government and the relief fund to the Chinese Red Cross Association.

It is apparent that the overseas Chinese are making an admirable sacrifice while the soldiers are giving their lives to defend our country. We realize that a prolonged war is the only means to an ultimate victory, but war is expensive. We must have the continuous financial support from the overseas Chinese.

To distinguish the relief fund from the defense fund may we explain that the defense fund is for the governmental expenses during the present war, and the relief fund is for the victims from the war.

Originally, the relief fund has been controlled and distributed by the Chinese Red Cross Association only, but in order to avoid possible misrepresentation in the future, the relief fund will not be turned over to the Red Cross Association only,

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 21, 1937.

but to all other benevolent organizations where help is needed.

We, therefore, hope that contributors will realize that their general contributions are war implements for the soldiers and fresh flowers of inspiration for the victims.

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CHINESE

The Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 18, 1937.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. FRANK MOY

Mr. Moy, as director of the Board of the Middle-West Chinese War-Fund Association of Chicago, did take an unusually active part in soliciting war-funds to save our country since the beginning of the Japanese Invasion.

He labored day and night persuading his fellow-men for contributions to its association.

The remarkable success achieved by the association in such a short period, is largely due to the steadfast efforts of Mr. Moy's excellent direction.

Last night (16th) at 8P.M., while persuading the contributors at the Gee Gee and Company, he suffered a sudden attack due to over work and

The Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 18, 1937.

excitement. His fellowmen at the store, immediately sent him to a hospital after the doctor's examination. He was pronounced hopeless, due to apoplexy. Mr. Moy has long suffered from high blood pressure and with this additional exertion, it was more than his physical body could bear. He passed away at 6 A.M. yesterday morning, September 17th, 1937.

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News- Sept. 15, 1937.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MIDDLE-WEST CHINESE WAR FUND
ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

Since the beginning of this organization, we are happy to announce, we have achieved successful results.

All credits must be given to the various associations and clubs, and to our local countrymen who have afforded us their whole-hearted co-operation and support.

A meeting of officials of this association was held yesterday. The association has set the date of September 15th, as the dead line for the first payment of contributions toward the war-fund.

Will all pledgers who have made partial payments as well as those who have none, come in and pay in full, on or before September 15th?

Chinese Centralist Daily News-Sept. 15, 1937.

As to those who have not yet pledged because of the following reasons-

1. Addresses lost by contribution collectors;
2. Contributors out, when the collectors call;
3. Intentional violators of contributing rules of this association.

The officials have decided upon the following orders which must be strictly executed, in order to meet the present demand.

1. Beginning today and until the 15th of September, all members who have not yet pledged, are requested to come to the office of the Chinese Association and contribute according to the rules set by the Association

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 15, 1937.

2. Those who have been accepted and verified by the squad of inspectors of this association before September 15th and have not contributed nor pledged toward the war fund according to rule, will be dealt with severely.
3. Elderly country-men who are not able to contribute, because of a loss in business, must come to the office to relate their problems before the 15th day of September. And if problems prove to be absolutely correct, with two or more official signatures as witnesses will be allowed a reduction of the required contribution or perhaps a release from all obligations.

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 15, 1937.

4. All those who have detected any one of our countrymen who have not pledged, may feel at liberty to report to us by mail. This will naturally assist the squad of inspectors a great deal in their line of duty. The sender of such letter or report need not sign his own name, but must write plainly, the violator's name, address and circumstances.
5. All contributors must wear the badge which was given by the association, to all pledgers, on their overcoat whenever they visit Chinatown. This will eliminate unnecessary questions and waste of time when meeting with the inspectors.

The above orders and methods of solicitation have been voted and decided upon by all officials of this organization and approved by the leaders of all Chinese Associations and clubs with whole-hearted co-operation.

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 15, 1937.

Thus we must adhere strictly to these orders, and we hope that all those who have not as yet contributed, will think of the perilous conditions of our country and realize the fact that to save our country is to save ourselves. So then, make up your mind now, and without hesitation, to live up to what is expected of you- to share the obligation and responsibility as a citizen. The future of our country depends on you.

The Middle-West Chinese War-Fund
Association of Chicago

Sept. 5, 1937.

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CHINESE

Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 15, 1937.

A BULLETIN FROM THE CHICAGO CHINESE CONSULATE

The rules of the Chicago Chinese War-Fund Association, of the Middle-west must be strictly observed.

All Chinese in the United State of America, must contribute at least 10.00 each, towards the fund.

An inspection and estimation of financial conditions will be made by the solicitor and everyone will be obliged to contribute according to his means. Those who violate such rules shall be dealt with severely, regardless of the clubs or associations they may belong to; for they will be of no help or protection to them.

The fate of our country is rested solely upon each one of us. Our fellow-men at home are determined to fight till death. They are giving their precious blood and their lives for the prestige of our nation and human rights and, the future existence of our country, while we, as sojourners

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Chinese Centralist Daily News, Sept. 15, 1937.

in foreign lands, are enjoying life. Therefore, to live up to the rules of the established Far-Fund Association is just a meager effort in comparing what our countrymen at home are facing. Thus, but violating the above rules you become automatically, a traitor and it is the duty of the consulate to deal with such cases, irrespective of their individual standing with any club or association.

This is an important bulletin, and we hope all of you are fully informed of its order.

The Chicago Chinese Consulate

Aug. 22, 1937.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 10, 1937.

EXCELLENT RECORD OF THE WOMEN'S SOLICITATION GROUP

The Women's Solicitation Group of the Chicago Chinese Emergency Relief Society started out yesterday to solicit from the women contributors of Chicago. The group consisted of Mrs. P. Chen, the leader, Mrs. A. F. Wu, Mrs. K. L. Liu and Mrs. C. Y. Tang.

The women solicitors were welcomed heartily by all fellow Chinese women who were visited by the group. Obviously, the reaction on the part of all women contributors was more patriotic than ever before. They all seem to realize that the fate of our future government is at stake, and that they are gravely concerned with protecting our national integrity and striving to maintain the peoples' respectability and pride. They feel that the heavy responsibility should not rest upon the men alone but upon the women as well. They are determined to give, even if it may deprive them of their clothes and food-- and that is the extent of patriotism of our women. We wonder what effect will this have upon the misers who love their money more than their lives.

Here is an unusual case of a boy who contributed all of his savings - yes, pennies and dimes he has saved - toward the war fund. Such is the patriotism of this

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 10, 1937.

little boy. Consequently, the Women's Solicitation Group collected over \$4000 - on a single day's work. The contribution ranging from \$5 to \$1000 - per contributor.

Indeed, the active patriotic part being played by our women deserves much admiration.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 7, 1937.

THE PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF A WAR FUND CONTRIBUTION VIOLATOR

It has been virtually a duty of every Chinese, since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war, to sacrifice our all in co-operation with our national government. Many of our fellow countrymen are giving their lives on the front for our country, and many more if not all are living a life of momentary horror and affliction. But we, who live abroad can contribute only materially to the support of our government, which is, indeed, a meager bit in contrast to what our fellowmen are sacrificing yet, we are greatly surprised to learn that, there are such cold blooded creatures who care not, even, to give a fraction of what they possess. Such creatures can be classed as renegades.

We are all aware of the compulsory contribution rules of the Emergency Relief Society. which **were** made to guide us rather than to force us to contribute. So far, the results have been excellent. Unfortunately, a would-be perfect record was marred by a certain employed young Chinese whose name is Liang-Kwang.

It was during the regular visit of the solicitor, who was engaged in conversation with a would-be contributor, that Liang-Kwang hid himself in a lavatory to avoid contributing. To make matters worse he even used profane language in addressing the solicitor. This cold blooded character and his attitude angered the public

San Min Morning Paper, Sept. 7, 1937.

immensely.

Yesterday Liang-Kwang was spotted in Chinatown by the investigating squad which, after confirming Liang-Kwang's identity and his attitude, decided upon immediate action against the violator. So Liang-Kwang was ordered to stand on a street corner with a sign on his back. On it was written, "A cold blooded individual who refused to contribute towards the war fund against Japan."

Many witnessed the embarrassing exhibition and they all agreed that it was Liang-Kwang's own fault. He was not released until the prescribed fine was paid.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 31, 1937.

OPEN AIR MASS MEETING ON SINO-JAPANESE WAR - SPONSORED JOINTLY
BY THE NORTH AMERICAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION AND THE
CHINESE EMERGENCY RELIEF SOCIETY

Since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war the entire Chinese body of Chicago, under the leadership and guidance of the Chinese Emergency Relief Society, has contributed over \$200,000 in Chinese currency within a few days.

Mr. J. Chin, president of the North American Chinese Student Association and Miss S. L. Tsuo, ex-president of the Chicago Patriotic Society, have returned from an exhortation trip of Canada. They were honor guests at a banquet where all the student delegates were entertained yesterday afternoon by the On-Leong Chinese Merchant Association. At six-thirty o'clock, following the banquet, the open air mass meeting commenced. A crowd of about 700 were present.

Mr. Y. C. Moy, president of the Chinese Emergency Relief Society, was the presiding chairman of the meeting. Speakers were introduced by Mr. T. S. Mar, vice-chairman of the publicity department. The main topic of the meeting was, "The Problem of Final Victory of the Sino-Japanese War."

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 31, 1937.

Miss S. L. Tsuo was the first speaker who stressed the fact that the only possible means to defeat Japan is to fight until the end. Miss Tsuo then spoke of Chinese history - its place in the world and its relationship with the other nations. She concluded that the final victory belongs to China. The audience responded with thunderous applause.

Mr. T. V. Tung, president of the Chinese Student Association at Harvard University, followed with a report on Chinese students' patriotic work in Boston and Southern States of America.

The next speaker was Miss C. T. Chen, a Chinese student delegate from the South, who related the war of 1832 in Shanghai.

Dr. J. Y. Yee, executive officer of the North American Chinese Student Association, then spoke of his future service to our country. He related that he has devoted all his time to chemical research work and that he is returning to China to render his services to the munitions factories and fulfill his duty towards the government.

Finally, Mr. J. Chin presented his belief of ultimate Chinese victory by stating

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 31, 1937.

five important reasons. He also emphasized the fact that the only factor that will stop the present war is the return of our Northern Chinese lost territories.

The speeches lasted about three hours and the audience was not in the least bored, which proves the enthusiasm and patriotic spirit of all fellow Chinese.

The presiding chairman, Mr. Moy, concluded the program by stating that our brothers and fellow countrymen are sacrificing their lives and all for our country, and should we, as oversea Chinese, keep on loving and worshipping money? The entire audience was stimulated by his timely and precious words. Then they all arose and cheered - "Fight Japan with united effort till the end; down with Japanese imperialism, and long live the Chinese Republic!"

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 30, 1937.

THE EXPERIENCE OF CHEE HWAN-SHIANG

The newly organized Chicago Chinese Emergency Relief Association, was the result of Chinese public opinion. Its rules were, for all Chinese under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, to contribute accordingly; those who refuse to contribute will be dealt with severely as violators of the rules. Furthermore, no violators will be protected by any individual or organization, - in other words, they must take the consequences unsparingly.

We learned that on the 27, while the soliciting squads were making their rounds on the North Side, a certain H. S. Chee, owner of a laundry at 6239 Broadway, refused to contribute, and to make matters worse, he even indulged in uncalled-for verbal arguments with the solicitors, which exasperated all who heard of the incident.

However, H. S. Chee came to realize, shortly afterward, that it was rather a serious matter to exasperate the public. So he asked Mr. C. C. Chao, a Chinatown merchant, to convey his apology to the Chinese Emergency Relief Society - saying, that he was untactful and careless in his conversation with the solicitors, for which he apologizes wholeheartedly. He pleaded for forgiveness from the officers of the Society and promised a contribution of \$100. Mr. H. Moy, general director of the

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 30, 1937.

Society, realizing that it was purely ignorance on the part of Chee, and with Mr. C. C. Chao's sincerity in entreatment on behalf of Chee, he accepted the apology. It was then, and then only, that the public feeling calmed.

In spite of this unfortunate incident we must say for Chee that he was brave in his repentance.

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CHINESE

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 27, 1937.

CHICAGO CHINESE CONSULATE

AN OPEN LETTER FROM THE CHINESE EMBASSY

We are concerned about the growing Sino-Japanese warfare because it means the future of our national government is at stake. But we are, indeed, glad to mention that our oversea fellow Chinese are putting forth all their efforts in backing the national government financially.

Time and again we have received letters regarding the proper place where the contributions **should** be sent. Now, in order to solve this problem, the Ambassador is making this public announcement to all fellow countrymen, that the New York Branch of the Bank of China has been decided upon as the contribution receiving center. He also mentioned the two divisions in contributions. That is, all contributions solicited for emergency relief for the dead and the dying will come under the Chinese Red Cross Association, and those of war fund will come under the Chinese Embassy.

This unique arrangement of the Embassy has been presented to the national government, and we are positive that this will avoid all possible confusion.

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 27, 1937.

For the sake of convenience to all Chinese in North America the following banks have promised co-operation with the Bank of China in New York.

First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass. Bank of Canton, San Francisco, Cal. Seattle First National Bank, Seattle, Wash. The Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Can. The Imperial Bank of Canada, Montreal, Can. The Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Can. The Imperial Bank of Canada, Victoria, Can. The Imperial Bank of Canada, Vancouver, Can.

We are also negotiating with banks of Chicago and other large American cities for co-operation. We hope all of our countrymen will send their contributions to the above mentioned banks or direct to the Bank of China, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

But, please remember the safest way to send your contributions is by draft and not cash.

Regarding the receipt of your contributions, the Bank of China in New York is preparing a special form which will contain the sum contributed and its purpose, etc. This special form of receipt will be available next week. In the meantime all con-

San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 27, 1937.

tributions will be given ordinary receipts.

Chicago Chinese Consulate

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San Min Morning Paper, Aug. 25, 1937.

PATRIOTIC DEEDS OF CHINESE LAUNDRYMEN

C. S. Wu and S. N. Wu, owners of Hwa-Shin Laundry at 58th Street, Chicago, voluntarily contributed the receipts of one day's business, which amounted to well over two hundred dollars toward the War Fund.

Together with the laundry workers' contributions of their week's wages, the total sum was over four hundred dollars, which is indeed an admirable spirit of patriotism.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 27, 1936.

JIN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

(A Chinese Association established by
the Jin's family and mainly for their
benefit)

The disastrous news of a flood in Hai-Yien city, in Canton, has reached us recently. We understand that Chiao-Lah-Wei, the village where ninety per cent of its population are Jins, has suffered most. One-fourth of its population has lost their lives and the surviving three-fourths, which numbers some 4000 Jins, are virtually homeless. Their pathetic and pitiful condition is unbearable.

They need help and they are asking for help. We are glad to state that our fellow countrymen in this country - especially the Jins - are responding heartily to the call of the various Jin's Benevolent Associations in

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 27, 1936.

New York, San Francisco, and other large cities.

From Chicago practically all the Jins have contributed individually, ranging from .50¢ to \$10, besides the \$300 (Hongkong currency) as a contribution from the public funds of the Jin's Benevolent Association in Chicago.

So far the spirit of compassion amongst the Jin's of Chicago is excellent. We are, however, appealing to the rest of our countrymen for additional voluntary contributions towards the immediate relief of the helpless flood victims.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 21, 1936.

NATIONAL ELECTION

Nationalized elections have been in effect for the past fourteen to fifteen years. What elections were prior to 1921 is something no one can recall.

Today, there is the difference between the verbal opinion of the people and the opinion of the press in regards to elections. Generally the peoples verbal opinions are more authentic. Therefore, to obtain the exact effect of the psychology of elections we uphold the verbal opinion of the people - yes, the majority. But the majority of the people hate elections - they hate election disturbances and they hate the various consequences resulting from elections. So, this is the opinion of the voice of the people! They are indifferent toward elections. A mere indifferent attitude of the public toward their national activities is always a hindrance to the progressive government of any nation.

The object of election is to secure the opinion of the majority of the people - better elections always result from the participation of more voters. Where there are more voters, competition is inevitable, and the keener the competition the better the election will be.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 21, 1936.

So then, in elections there must be competition. Where there is competition there is organization.

A systematic organization is the most essential factor in an election. We regret to admit that organization is just what our country lacks. With our 6000 years of civilization we are still incapable of organization. The reason is probably due to the fact that education was only obtained by a selected and perhaps a wealthier group and the educated ones with a superiority complex dislike to organize or to cooperate. Therefore what little organization there was, was done by people outside of the intellectual and educated class. With the intellectual and educated group having nothing to do with organization we can just imagine how far such an organization will go. Yes, such is the condition and it is indeed a pity.

The great democratic countries of Europe and America have political parties and political parties call for organization. Their purpose is to utilize every intellectual ideal available to organize for an election.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 21, 1936.

Yes, every single capable person in the country is noticed and considered. All, therefore, participate and all compete in elections in order to obtain the wholesome result of a proper election.

So then, the individual element is **essential** in proper elections. The election of individuals to represent our country should not be based on their wealth, etc., but rather on their character, qualifications and ideals. Yes, a person who thinks fairly of the people and his government.

If our national campaigns can be based on the above factors then we shall have attained success.

May we remind our fellow countrymen of Chicago that all eligibles in any election should adopt the same principle in electing our delegates to the national election campaign.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 21, 1936.

MISS W. H. CHEN AND MR. Y. C. MAY WERE ENTERTAINED
BY THE COMBINED LEADING CHINESE ASSOCIATIONS
OF CHICAGO

The Chinese community is extremely fortunate and happy, indeed, to be the host of our distinguished guests from China.

Miss W. H. Chen, the principal of the Tai-San Girls Normal College in Canton, is here to solicit funds for the construction of additional buildings and dormitories for her Normal College. Her personal visit to this country is, without doubt, her unselfish efforts in the up-building of our national educational program. The expansion plan of the institution in which she has devoted all her life since her graduation from the Lin-Nang University is, obvious indeed, that education is becoming more popular amongst our girls everyday. Yes, the future-paving education, an opportunity which heretofore has been



Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 21, 1936.

denied to the girls of our country. The achieving of educational progress amongst our girls is a primary step and an important foundation to the independence of our women and participation by them in keeping up with the pace-setting modern civilization. We can readily see what an important and vital responsibility is resting upon the shoulders of Miss Chen.

The realization of our guests' accomplishments and her present needs, we feel it's the duty of all fellow countrymen here in Chicago to assist Miss Chen with her plans financially.

The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, On-Leong, Chinese Merchants Association, and Ning-Yang Benevolent Association are holding a joint conference in behalf of Miss Chen's solicitation plan in Chicago.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 21, 1936.

During the reception banquet at the Hwa-Ying Restaurant, Miss Chen spoke enthusiastically on education and its relation to society and government in China.

Our second guest of honor was Mr. Y. C. May who has come to this country as a personal representative of General Tsai Ting-Kai.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 21, 1936.

WHY WE SHOULD BOYCOTT JAPAN

The barbarous aggression of Japan with her wanton bombardments of China's non-combatants in defenseless cities is horrifying civilized nations all over the world. Laws are established in every civilized country for the purpose of safeguarding society from demolition by crime. In the same way international laws are established in an attempt to make war more "civilized," if such a term can be applied to needless slaughter. But the world today seems to have forgotten this fundamental principle by allowing murderous Japan to indulge in her desire to, perhaps wipe out the peace-loving people of China.

We as Chinese citizens abroad must convince the rest of the citizens of the world that justice must be done and no greater peaceful weapon can we use than the method which we call "boycott."

Japan was never a self sufficient country. She buys raw materials from other countries and works them with her cheap labor to compete in world's markets.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 21, 1936.

Her national budget has been heavily in the red, and her international trade balance is unfavorable. With these facts in mind, we see how our boycott against Japan will be an effective check upon her war-thirsty militarists.

In **boycotting** Japan, would we be accused of violating the law of neutrality? (a law which the United States of America is contemplating of enforcing in case of further Japanese attacks upon our land.) No! The refusal of the United States to render economic assistance to the Japanese war machine would be obeying the spirit of the neutrality law which, while intending to keep America out of war by not sending war materials to either nation, is daily violated as the American people continue to aid Japanese imperialism by their buying of Japanese goods. Would this boycott of Japan endanger the lives of innocent Japanese people who are also victims of the warlord's greed? Again No! The boycott would not starve Japanese non-combatants because Japan is virtually self-sufficient in food products.

The organization of a boycott against Japan is not as complicated a task as one may think.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 21, 1936.

Consumers would be more satisfied with home-made goods which are considerably better than any of the cheap Japanese imitations. Consumers get what they pay for and are not getting more by paying less. If the American consumers realize that their purchasing of Japanese goods is directly financing Japan's bombardments of China, they will conscientiously inspect labels on goods and emphatically refuse any article marked "Made in Japan."

Let us all, fellow countrymen, use our friendly and honest influence in winning our friendly Americans' approval to teach Japan and all other aggressive nations that treaties are not just "scraps of paper." Let us jointly, show the callous imperialists that the civilized people of the world will not remain passive, while a nation "solves" her economic problems with the blood and flesh of innocent women and children.

Let us all resolve to stop "buying Japanese" - so determinedly that a peoples' fist of united condemnation thrust into the face of Japanese imperialists will bring terror into eyes already bloating on the prospect of a vanquished China, which may be doomed to exploitation on account of her hatred for war and love for peace.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 8, 1936.

FACTS WE CHINESE MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH IN OUR EXHORTATION WORK AMONGST OUR
AMERICAN FRIENDS - By Kung Lok Lou

After several years of most inhuman and wholesale murdering of innocent countrymen, women and children which started from Manchuria in 1931 and it will undoubtedly extend to almost every part of China by Japanese military despots. China is as united as she was on the very first day of hostilities. The crime committed by Japanese military despots brought about this miracle. Every Chinese today has but the same thought, the same ardent desire, and that is to drive out the invaders, and to be able to live in peace.

Although our American friends have always displayed their respect for justice, their search for progress and an instinctive attachment to the laws of humanity, for several years, Chinese in America have not yet **appealed** directly to our American friends for assistance of any kind in regard to the blind barbarian passion of the Japanese.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 8, 1936.

As the American people would say, "We mind our own business." Rationally speaking, there is a limit to everything; a limit to one's patience; a limit to one's suffering; and especially, a limit to mind one's own business is also the business of others.

To understand the Sino-Japanese crisis more clearly, there are some questions people of the world would like to know. Do the Japanese people support their militarist despotic government with sympathy and united effort? Do the Japanese people know what is going on between China and Japan, in China? What have they been told and what do the militarists expect of them?

Ever since the Japanese invasion of the three Eastern Chinese provinces, commonly known as Manchuria, the Japanese militarist group has declined in prestige as well as in political power. The invasion of China yielded no profit to the Japanese people but a steady increase in taxation and continuous loss of lives of Japanese soldiers due to the resistance of the Chinese volunteers in Manchuria. During the parliamentary elections of the past few years, the Japanese militarists have been defeated again and again by the Japanese people.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 8, 1936.

There is a definite hatred and distrust of the Japanese people toward their militarist despots. To get control, to oppress the General Will by popular election has failed to be accomplished. The Japanese militarist despots resort to war against China, attempting to rule the people by iron hands and at the same time to shift the hatred to the innocent Chinese.

The invasion of China, and the destruction of Chinese lives and property by Japanese militarists aroused not only condemnation by foreign countries but also from their own people. According to eye-witnesses, authentic reports and first hand information Japanese people had been misled, corrupted, and systematically poisoned by their militarists. It is practically well known that Japanese frequently refused to serve in the army and the Premier had to tempt the tax-burdened people to serve by exempting them from taxation. Young Japanese officers were shot in the railroad station in Tokio because they demonstrated against the invasion of a friendly neighbor who has done them no harm. Japanese abroad also show the same resentment against their government.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 8, 1936.

We still believe, and the majority of the people of the world still believe in the sanctity of treaties, the principle of humanity, that the weak have rights and that the strong have duties, that each nation has every right to life and independence, and that freedom for its own sake is as well worth fighting for today as it was in the past. Indeed, we shall fight for the land where we were born; for the restoration of our lost provinces; and for our children so that they may have the right to think, speak and feel in China.

Japan has before God, before man and before the ages to come, stained himself forever with the blood of innocent Chinese. If such crime should again triumph (first in Manchuria and second in Spain), the human race would be definitely degraded. Treaties and obligations would no longer have any value, **nations** no security. All moral effort since the human race has existed would be annihilated, and there would be no distinction between men and beasts. Cruelty and brutality would rule the world. The very thought of such a terrible state of existence is maddening. Any one who has a heart would brave the worst evils rather than sink to such degradation.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 8, 1936.

Ninety percent of the population of the world hopes fervently for peace. But there can be no peace answering to the true meaning of the word, no peace permitting the nations of the earth, great and small, to walk unarmed and unafraid until the respect for laws of humanity and of world opinion shall have supplanted the sway of reign of terror and international lawlessness.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 4, 1936.

THE CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION - THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES
TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

In regards to the election of delegates to the Chinese National Convention, the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association in Chicago has been in charge of the registration for voters. Many have registered, but for the benefit of those who have not as yet registered the registration office will be open from the 5th to the 7th inclusive. Hours will be 1-3 p. m. and 7-9 p. m.

We are hoping that all fellow countrymen will register during the hours indicated. It is a matter of election privilege and rights of a citizen which all of us should enjoy and we are hoping that none will forfeit such a citizenry qualification.

(A) Qualification of a voter - All voters must be over twenty years of age and having taken the public oath. His voting rights will be forfeited if he fails in the following classifications.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 4, 1936.

1. Those who have rebelled against the National government.
2. Those who have been in the public service and were convicted for unbecoming conducts.
3. Those who have exercised public authority illegally.
4. Those who have submitted their **properties** for confiscation (communistic element.)
5. Those who have mental **diseases**.
6. Users of opium and other narcotics.

(B) **Determining** the voter's age through birth certificate and other substantial and reliable evidences.

(C) Form of registration.

- Voter's -
1. Name
 2. Age
 3. Birth place
 4. Occupation
 5. Residence

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 2, 1936.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF POPULARIZING AND IMPROVING
THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN KWANTUNG

During General Chiang Kai Shek's brief visit in Canton he spoke at the Hwang-Poo Military Academy and met unofficially all the leading educators of Kwantung and expressed his opinion regarding education and its system in Kwantung.

Those who were present including: President T. Y. Tung, of Tsung San University who is also the Dean of Agricultural Department; Dean C. Fang of the Department of Literature; Dean Y. Y. Hoe of the Science Department; Dean C. H. Lin of the Industrial Department; Dean T. S. Lin of the Medical Department; and General Secretary C. J. Chio of the same University; President Y. K. Tsung of the Ling-Nang University and Dean S. C. Yang of the Department of Literature; President J. T. Ching of the Canton University; and President H.M. Wu of the People's University.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 2, 1936.

It was during an informal tea reception in the garden of the Hwang-roo Military Academy campus when General Chiang commenced to express his deep concern in education. He spoke of hope and future in education. He emphasized that a revolutionized political future and society depends solely upon systemized education. Education makes a citizen and educated citizens are ever qualified for important duties in society and its national government.

During his recent tour of China, General Chiang has spoken to all the leading educators in every province (state) in China pleading for an improved educational system whereby more youths may obtain training which is absolutely essential to a good citizen. Indeed, it takes a good **citizen** to serve society and humanity. If our citizens are more **concerned** with their responsibilities, a bright future and satisfactory consequences will be apparent.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 2, 1936.

General Chiang then spoke of Canton. Whether it is political, economic or educational revolution he hopes that Canton or the State of Kwentung will be a model State in China. He pleaded earnestly, therefore, that all Cantonese educators will endeavor to promote a wholesome educational system, so that the youths may grow with a wholesome education as their foundation.

"A wholesome education" emphasized General Chiang, "consists of moral, intellectual, physical and social trainings. Every educator and teacher must feel responsible for the growth of this four-fold training in their students."

"In the process of such a four-fold training, discipline is very essential." By this, General Chiang stressed "that all students must be taught the disciplinary life - they must be taught to realize that there is a limit, beyond which there is ill - consequence thus gradually building in them the habit of lawfulness and the ever - increasing spirit of patriotism.

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 2, 1934.

If a teacher is successful in bringing his student up to this stage then the way is paved for the building of a new generation with proper individual qualification and integrity - a foundation which is necessary to a ranking nation."

"But before an educator is able to bring up his students systematically and successfully he must first discipline himself - his thoughts, words, actions and habits. He must visualize the **indispensable** quality that makes a good citizen. He must be a model to his students." To prove how extremely important a teacher is to a nation, General Chiang stated, "good educators produce good citizens; good citizens produce good society and government - eventually a modern strong nation."

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 2, 1936.

So then, the future of our country is really in the hands of our teachers and students. All of us - fellow countrymen - who are abroad have no doubt **contributed** financially to some or all of our national activities - mostly political in nature, because we feel that this is the only means with which to express the spirit of patriotism and duty. But little do we realize that the far more effective way to serve our country is to center our attention upon our children's educational trainings - in bringing up the future pillars of our national government. Let us all bear in mind our great leader General Chiang's **speech** and shall we not be more concerned with all our educational activities here in the Chicago community?

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 14, 1936.

CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION - NOTICE

Concerning the registration for election of representatives at the National Convention, we ask for quick action due to the limited time available.

This association had its board of directors meeting yesterday, September 13. We have decided that from September 14 to September 21 will be the period during which all fellow countrymen should come into this association for registration. The time will be from 1 to 4 P.M. You may register personally or by mail, both will be effective.

This matter concerns the rights and privileges of a nationalist in election which we all should and must enjoy. Do not therefore, forfeit such nationalistic rights and qualifications.

All necessary information pertaining to a prospective voter was previously printed. And we shall not repeat.

Chicago Chinese Consolidated Benevolent
Association.

Sept. 13, 1936

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CHINESE

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Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 10, 1936.

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CHICAGO CHINESE CONSULATE

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ELECTION OF A DELEGATE TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE NATIONALIST
CONVENTION IN CHINA

The consulate office has been notified by the Chinese Embassy at Washington D.C., to make arrangements immediately for the election of a delegate.

We shall begin with members and officers of all Chinese associations and clubs for registration. We hope all such organizations will enforce the following rules for registration. When an association or a club has completed registration of members and officers, then the registration list should be forwarded immediately to this office, to be sent to the Embassy for final election and investigation.

This is an **extremely** important matter, which concerns the future participation by all over-sea **Chinese** in our National politics. We hope, then, that all Chinese organizations and their members will pay strict attention to the following rules.

(A) Any association or club organized prior to May 14, 1936, and which, is under the following classifications will be eligible to vote.

Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 10, 1936.

1. Agricultural organizations 2. Industrial organizations 3. Commerical organizations 4. Educational organizations 5. Medical organizations 6. Newspaper and Writers organizations 7. Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Associations and various branches 8. Chinese Nationalist Associations and libraries.

(B) Contents of registration list. (book)

1. At the beginning of the registration book, there must be the list of all organizations with their histories and conditions.
2. Then the list of names of all members and present officers of their respective organizations, with their individual age, birth-place, address and duty as an officer.

(C) The rights of organization members and officers.

According to the election law for the over-seas Chinese, only members of the above classfied organizations are qualified for candidacy, and only present officers of the classified organizations are qualified to ~~nominate~~ candidates. Out of nine candidates three will finally be elected as delegates or representatives of the over-seas Chinese, at the Nationalist Convention.

All over-seas Chinese organizations and members, therefore, should think seriously and respectively of such individual rights in their own National affairs.

And remember to register as soon as possible to insure individual right to vote

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Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 2, 1936.

CHINESE



HAI-YIEN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

NOTICE

A disastrous flood is taking place at Hai-Yien, Canton. Lives lost and properties damaged. The pitiful condition is beyond description of words. And our compassion and sympathy is aroused. We feel that an immediate step must be taken. A meeting was called to solicit for the flood relief, but due to the shortage of association reserve fund we had to make a loan of a hundred odd dollars (Amounting to \$1000 - Hong-Kong money) from the Lo-Yit Company to be sent to the flood relief headquarters immediately. In the meantime we have elected eight solicitors to visit you all on Thursday, Friday and Saturday for contributions toward the flood relief.

We hope all of you, fellow countrymen, will open your pocket-books and contribute generously.

Chinese Daily Times, Aug. 22, 1936.

CHINESE CONSULATE NOTICE

(A Letter from the Chinese Embassy)

The National Government will call for a Nationalist Convention in November 1936 to restrain constitutional law and to give us Nationalist rights and privileges. According to the Nationalist Convention election law No. 35 Chinese in the United States of America should be represented by three delegates. And the Chinese Ambassador at Washington, D.C. was appointed manager of the Chinese election campaign in the United States by the general election headquarters.

We realize The United States is a big country and there are a large number of Chinese and will require time to get satisfactory results. We, therefore, suggest early preparations for registration, such as registration books for voters and an outline of their eligibilities, etc.

The following are factors to be considered in registration.

(A) Qualification of a voter.

All Chinese citizens over twenty years of age and having sworn off the peoples'

Chinese Daily Times, Aug. 22, 1936.

oath are eligible to vote for representatives at the Nationalist Convention.

Any citizen belonging to the following classification is not eligible.

1. Those who have rebelled against the Nationalist government.
2. Those who have been in public service but with filthy conduct.
3. Those who have been deprived of citizen rights.
4. Those whose properties have been confiscated. (communists)
5. Those who have mental diseases.
6. Those who use opium and other dopes.

(B) Voter's age, name, birth place, occupation and address.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Oct. 13, 1935.

MISS W. H. CHEN SPOKE AT THE CHINESE CONSOLIDATED
BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Miss W. H. Chen, a graduate of the Lin-Nam University, in Canton, and at present the principal of the Tai-San Girls Normal College, has come to the United States of America for a personal tour. Her object is to solicit contributions toward the building of dormitories for the girls in her Normal College.

Miss Chen arrived in Chicago a few days ago and was entertained by the Ning-Yang Benevolent Association at a reception party. Miss Chen spoke to the many who attended the party on co-education and occupation. She emphasized the importance of education on the part of the women in a civilized country.

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Chinese Daily Times, Sept. 13, 1935.

THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL CHIANG TSE-CHIANG IN CHICAGO
(Will lecture at an American Church-8P.M. tonight)

General Chang Tse-Chiang is a Chinese political figure. He was one of Marshal Feng Yu-Shian's generals.

In 1915 he took up Christianity.

He is now touring the United States. And while in Chicago he has been invited to lecture in one of the American churches on Garfield Avenue, tonight.

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CHINESE



Chinese Daily Times, Sep. 2, 1935.

CHINESE BOYSCOUTS IN CHICAGO WELCOMED AND ENTERTAINED BY CHINESE CONSOLIDATED
BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Sixteen Chinese boy scouts and two guardians arrived at the Chicago Central Station from New York City, Friday. Chinese Consul General Mr. Kuo, Vice-Consul, Mr. Song, many Chinese merchants and local American boy scout delegates were on hand to welcome the visitors at the station.

In the evening the visitors accepted an invitation by the All-America Chinese Student Association, to participate in a ceremonial program. They exhibited various scout tricks very skillfully.

The next day they were entertained by the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association at the Shah-Tin Restaurant. These boy scouts were selected and sent from China.



Chinese Daily Times, Sep 2, 1935.

They are here representing China in the International Boy Scouts Conference, at Washington, D. C.

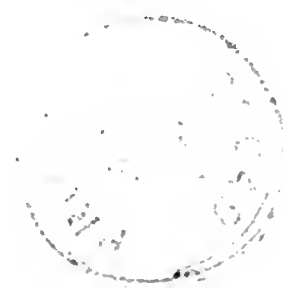
Due to infantile-paralysis epidemic in a certain Eastern State the conference was postponed. The Boy Scout delegates had visited the American Capitol and Eastern States before coming to Chicago.

They will leave for San Francisco, Saturday night, and thence back to China.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Aug 17, 1955.



CHINESE FLOOD RELIEF SOLICITOR RECEIVED 30 CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OUT-OF-TOWN

The over-flowing of Yantze and Yellow Rivers have caused disastrous floods in our country. Thousands upon thousands have lost their lives. And property damages were enormous. Never before was a flood condition as pitiful and sorrowful as this one.

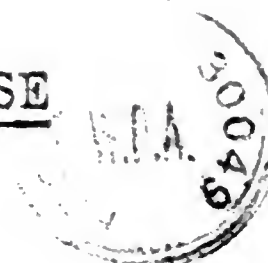
Our fellow countrymen, after learning the disastrous news, have been contributing very generously toward its relief.

Local Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Associations flood relief solicitor Mr. H. L. Chen received a contribution of \$2.00 today from Mr. T. C. Chen of Peru, Illinois. We can readily see that Mr. Chen embraces the principle of compassion and charity.

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Chinese Daily Times, Aug. 12, 1935.

CHINESE



LOCAL CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION TO SEND
MONEY FOR CHINESE FLOOD RELIEF

Mr. T. M. Wong made a motion of sending the local Chinese Boy Scout Reserve Balance of a few hundred dollars to the Chinese flood relief. The motion was met with unanimous approval by all.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 30, 1935.

CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

In behalf of all fellow Chinese who are anxious to return to China but who have insufficient funds, the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association has, with the co-operation of our Consulate, made arrangements with shipping and railway companies so as to obtain a special reduced fare from Chicago to Hongkong, China. This special rate, however, is limited only to the people who prove themselves to be in need of assistance due to old age, illness, and unemployment, etc. We hope that all those who are planning on returning to China will come personally to make the proper arrangements.

The Association, as a matter of fact, will even endeavor to help those financially destitute.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 30, 1935.

The following are the special fares designated by three different companies:

1. Blue-Funnel Line - \$57.25 (per person from Chicago to Hongkong)
2. American Dollar Line - \$79.10 (same as above)
3. Canadian-Pacific Line - \$79.10 (Same as above)

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 14, 1935.

T. T. TSUNG AND C. C. LI WILL LEAVE CHICAGO FOR DETROIT

Mr. T. T. Tsung, president of the Kwangtung Radio Institute and Mr. C. C. Li, chairman of the radio and electrical division of the Nanking Communication Department, have come to this country from China to visit the principal industrial and electrical cities.

They have been in Chicago over a week, and during this time Mr. Y. F. Moy has escorted our guests to the various electrical plants and factories. They feel that their stay in Chicago has not only been very entertaining but also helpful to them.

They left Chicago yesterday for Detroit where they will visit Henry Ford's automobile plant. From there they will go the Eastern States and will return to China by the way of Europe.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 14, 1935.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EDUCATIONAL NATIONALIZATION

The problem of democracy is a problem of education. Experience has shown that true democracy and illiteracy do not go together. They are like ice and fire. True democracy must be built on intelligent citizenship, a thing not possible in our homeland where only twenty percent of the population can read and write. Since 1911 the thinking class, which embodies the twenty percent, has tried desperately to make the populace literate but has failed to achieve much. It is our conviction that the lot of the common people cannot be bettered until they are able to read and write. From the standpoint of national progress it is impossible to develop a country without the strength of an enlightened people, and the further enlightenment is spread in any land the greater is the progress of that people.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 14, 1935.

Unless we make the masses literate through a revolutionized educational system, our country will continue to be exploited by militarists from within and imperialists from without.

The main factor responsible for the high percentage of illiteracy in our country has been, undoubtedly, the difficulty of learning the Chinese written language, which is altogether different from the spoken language. It has been taught for centuries as the only literary medium, though to attain a proficient knowledge of it would require almost a life time. The call for a reform of the written language is therefore of the utmost importance, if one fourth of the world's population is to be made safe for democracy and prove a blessing to mankind.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 14, 1935.

Fortunately a literary revolution took place in 1919, which was the simplification of the process of learning to read and write, providing the people with a more simplified tool for expression called "Pei-Hwa," which combines the written and spoken languages, and thus reducing the problem of illiteracy.

One far reaching effect of the adoption of Pei-Hwa is the replacement of all old literary writings in the text books of elementary schools by writings in the conversational style. A national convention of the teachers from the government normal schools petitioned, a few years later, the teaching of Pei-Hwa in the elementary schools in place of the classical language. Accordingly, the following proclamation was issued:

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 14, 1935.

"We have received from the convention of the National Educational Association their decision to promote a national language, in order that the spoken and written languages may become one. Moreover, they asked the Ministry of Education to take this matter into consideration and give effect to their decision. A further recommendation has been received by us from the Organizing Committee for the unification of the National Language, urging the consideration and prompt change of the present Classical Department to National Language Department etc.

"We recognize that because of the difference between our classical and spoken languages, education in the schools makes slow progress and the keen edge of the spirit of union both between individuals and in society at large has thereby been blunted. Moreover, if we do not take prompt steps to make the spoken and written languages the same, any plans for developing our civilization will surely fail.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 14, 1935.

"This Ministry of Education has for several years made positive advances in promoting such a national language. All educators, moreover, throughout the country are in favor of a change, by which the teaching of the national spoken language shall take the place of the classical language. Inasmuch, therefore, as all desire to promote education in the national language, we deem it wise not to delay the matter any longer.

"We, therefore, now order that beginning in the primary schools, all shall be taught the national spoken language rather than the national classical language. Thus the spoken and written languages will become one. This Ministry requests all officials to take notice and act accordingly, and requires all schools under their jurisdiction to respect this order and carry it into effect."

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 14, 1935.

The above is an old order from our Ministry of Education but how many of us have responded to the order? No doubt, we are living here in an educationally systemized country where the need of hard - pressing educational revolution of our homeland is hardly felt directly, but we as citizens of China should realize that every one of us is responsible for our national progress, especially fundamental education.

Our educational movement of today differs from the United States - in that the American Educational Movement is entirely a governmental affair **whereas** ours is a people's movement, though local officials do come in to assist. Lately the educational movement is even pushed in the army by men like Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, etc. who have come to realize the importance of army education.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 14, 1935.

The result is immensely gratifying. Not only have many of the illiterate soldiers learned to read and write, but the morale in the army is also fostered. Yes indeed, better education makes a better citizen and a better **citizen makes** a better nation.

The **significance** of the Mass Educational Movement was characterized by one of our foremost educators, Mr. James Yen, in the following statement: "Reading has been traditionally looked upon by the people as a specialty to be pursued exclusively by the scholar. There has been in reality what is called the 'aristocracy of learning.' The Mass Educational Movement, in championing the cause of 'education for all,' and in working systematically and persistently to bring education within the reach of all, bids fair to revolutionize the thought life of the masses.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 14, 1935.

"It is a movement by the people. The promotion of the campaign and the teaching and supervision of the schools are done voluntarily by businessmen, gentry, teachers and students of the schools and colleges. The campaign fund is contributed by the well-to-do members of the community. One of the inevitable results is the boosting of education wherever it goes. On the one hand it arouses the public sentiment of the leaders for general educational reform, and on the other hand, it creates a desire on the part of rank and file for more **adequate education**.

"The Mass Educational program provides favorable conditions for united effort where no material gain is possible and where unselfish service is demanded. Furthermore, by participating in this program the well-to-do and the educated come to the realization that the welfare of the community depends upon the development and the **intelligence** of the masses.

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 14, 1935.

In the meantime, as the illiterate themselves are given the opportunity for self development, it creates in them a sense of personal worth as well as a sense of responsibility in the life of the community and the nation."

How true it is, that the future of any national government is **totally** dependent upon the educational progress of the nation. While the need for constructive efforts is felt on all hands by our national government, the nationalization of education to curb illiteracy is by far the most urgent, and calls for the support of all of us who have the welfare of our fellow countrymen and national government at **heart**.

Let us all begin right from where we are, in this little community, to promote more educational activities - not particularly for ourselves as most of us perhaps feel that we are beyond the learning age, but for the benefit of our children who **will** shoulder the heavy responsibility of our national future.

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CHINESE

Chinese Daily Times, Mar. 12, 1935.

A FAREWELL BANQUET IN HONOR OF MR. Y. C. LI BY THE NATIONALIST PARTY

The Chinese Nationalist Party of Chicago entertained Mr. Li at a banquet yesterday on the occasion of his departure for China.

Mr. Li is a well known nationalist pioneer who has done much for the development of the Chicago Nationalist Party. His popularity in our Chinese community has been great because of his resourceful financial assistance to Chinese students who were in financial difficulties.

All the leading Nationalist members, including the editor Mr. Jin Liang - Fu, were present at the banquet. Every speaker praised Mr. Li for his untiring patriotic activities, his generous assistance to the needy students and his devoted interest in the development of our Chinese community in Chicago.

We understand that Mr. Li will leave for China by way of San Francisco.

V MISCELLANEOUS

CHARACTERISTICS

B Picturesque Miscellanies

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.

SHAVED BY THE HEATHEN

HOW THE CHINESE OF CHICAGO ARE MADE UP SUNDAY

INSIDE OF A "TENDONIAL PALACE" ON CLARK STREET

ONE MAN DOES ALL THE WORK

HIS RAZOR RESEMBLES A HEAVY AX

THE CUSTOMER STRETCHED AND FLATTENED AS A PART OF THE PROCESS

THE CELESTIAL SHAMPOO

THE BARBER IS ALSO A CHIROPODIST

A HALF HOUR FOR EACH CUSTOMER

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.

Perhaps to no alien has been given so much newspaper space as to the Chinaman. Column after column has been written about his New Year entertainments, funerals, and gambling-dens, but as yet nothing has appeared that would throw light upon the Chinese tonsorial parlor.

According to history the ancient Chinese, like the inhabitants of most Eastern countries, wore long hair, but Tartar conquerors, though allowing them to retain their laws and religion, compelled them to shave the head and face as a badge of servitude, allowing no man under 40 years of age to grow either a beard or mustache, a small tuft of hair at the crown of the head being all that was permitted to flourish. However the feelings of the Tartars were so respectful to the dead that they never extended this order to a house of mourning. Time eventually healed the sorrow and humiliation wrought by this despotic edict, so that finally the custom was adopted by the entire Chinese Empire, and now its origin is nearly obliterated. Thousands of barbers perambulate the streets in China, twanging a pair of long iron tweezers to indicate that they are at leisure.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.

In Canton alone there are more than 8,000 of these wanderers who are all under the strictest surveillance, a severe penalty being inflicted to any one who practices the art without license. But here in Chicago it is quite different.

THEY SHAVE ON SUNDAY

A Tribune reporter learned from a laundryman that Sunday was the day they shave, and accordingly he set out last Sunday for the laundry in the basement of No. 315 South Clark Street. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when he reached the place, and quite a number of Mongolians were collected round a table smoking pipes that savored of onions. The reporter, after saluting the proprietor of the establishment, seated himself at the stove, and about a half hour after, the door was opened and another Chinaman entered, carrying a curiously shaped box under his arm, which he deposited in a back room. Presently he reappeared with his hat and coat removed and his sleeves rolled up, apparently ready for business. Shortly after, he reentered the room accompanied by one of the smokers. The reporter followed.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.

THE FINISH

First the barber beat the body of the "patient" with his hands (the same as in the "movement cure"). Then the arms and legs were stretched by violent jerks, giving the reporter the impression that they were being dislocated, and finally the barber pulled the man's arms and pushed his head in the opposite direction, making the latter grunt. Then the "patient's" fingers were cracked, and after a repetition of the "movement cure", the instruments, which are made of slip horn, were brought into use. The ear spoon preceded a syringe, which was followed by several small instruments being turned about, one after another, under the eye-lids, which of course made the tears flow freely. Then **the face** was gone over with a pair of tweezers, with which any straggling hairs that might have been overlooked during the shaving were pulled out.

The performance did not last more than half an hour, and was brought to a close by the "patient's" toe and finger nails being pared. Although a great many Chinamen shave their own faces there are eighty-three barbers in Chicago who are making more money than the average laundryman, and who work only on Sunday.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 5, 1880.

THE DRAGON AND THE SUN

Regarding the eclipse the reporter found a vast variety of opinions among the Chinamen he interviewed. One man, a clever merchant, said that the cause of the dark space on the Sun was because the Moon was behind it. He tried hard to make the reporter comprehend this theory for some time, and than suddenly seized a piece of smoked glass from a friend's hand and said: "Alle same this, no smokee, see through; smokee, no see through. Sabe?" After considerable study of the object, and further smoked glass demonstration, the reporter was made to understand that in the Chinaman's opinion the Sun is a hole through which a glowing light shines down upon the world and that at that time the **Moon** had slid in behind the Sun in some irregular manner and this obscured a portion of the light by blocking up a portion of the hole.

The Chinese listeners to this explanation all grunted their assent, and the reporter moved on to approach a group of lower and more ignorant Chinese.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 5, 1880.

Here, for a wonder, the Chinamen were found with their eyes wide open. This proved that the eclipse was a matter of stupendous wonder for them. One Chinaman then explained that the Sun and Moon were having a quarrel, and the evident conclusion was that the Sun had got the worst of it and came off with a black eye.

The reporter carried a small piece of smoked glass with him. One amazed Chinaman looked hard and long at the reporter's use of the glass, and then asked to have it. He was given it, and after viewing the Sun with it a moment, delightedly passed it to a friend who clapped it to his eye, with the smoked side toward him.